The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. II NO. 160 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1914. ONE ANNA.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

### MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamers. | | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11th | China* | .. | 8000 | .... | .. | .. |
| 14th | Salsette | .. | 6000 | Moldavia | .. | 10000 |
| 24th | Persia | .. | 8000 | .... | .. | .. |
| 1st Aug. | Salsette | .. | 6000 | Medina | .. | 12500 |
| 4th | Caledonia | .. | 8000 | .... | .. | .. |
| 15th | Salsette | .. | 6000 | Mongolia | .. | 10000 |
| 22nd | India | .. | 8000 | .... | .. | .. |
| 9th | Salsette | .. | 6000 | Egypt | .. | 8000 |
| 25th Sept. | Arabia | .. | 8000 | .... | .. | .. |
| 12th | China | .. | 8000 | Malwa | .. | 11000 |
| 19th | Himalaya | .. | 7000 | .... | .. | .. |
| 26th | Salsette | .. | 6000 | Morea | .. | 11000 |
| 3rd Oct. | Persia | .. | 8000 | .... | .. | .. |
| 10th | Salsette | .. | 6000 | Maloja | .. | 12500 |
| 17th | Caledonia | .. | 8000 | .... | .. | .. |
| 24 | Salsette | .. | 6000 | Mooltan | .. | 10000 |
| 31st | Marmora | .. | 10500 | .... | .. | .. |
| 7th Nov. | Salsette | .. | 6000 | Macedonia | .. | 10500 |
| 14th | Arabia | .. | 8000 | .... | .. | .. |
| 21st | Salsette | .. | 6000 | Moldavia | .. | 10000 |
| 28th | Malwa | .. | 11000 | .... | .. | .. |
| 5th Dec. | China | .. | 8000 | Medina | .. | 12500 |
| 12th | Persia | .. | 8000 | .... | .. | .. |
| 19th | Salsette | .. | 6000 | Mongolia | .. | 10000 |
| 26th | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11400 | .... | .. | .. |

*This vessel will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Febry | Caledonia | .. | 8,000 | .... | .. | .. |
| 27th | Marmora | .. | 10500 | .... | .. | .. |
| 6th March | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11400 | .... | .. | .. |
| 13th | Salsette | .. | 6000 | Macedonia | .. | 10500 |
| 20th | Mantua | .. | 11000 | .... | .. | .. |
| 27th | Salsette | .. | 6000 | Moldavia | .. | 10000 |
| 3rd April | China* | .. | 8000 | .... | .. | .. |
| | Arabia | .. | 8000 | .... | .. | .. |
| 10th | Salsette | .. | 6000 | Medina | .. | 12500 |
| 17th | Malwa | .. | 11000 | .... | .. | .. |
| 24th | Salsette | .. | 6000 | Molgolia | .. | 10000 |
| 1st | India* | .. | 8000 | .... | .. | .. |
| 1st May | Caledonia | .. | 8000 | .... | .. | .. |
| 8th | Salsette | .. | 6000 | Morea | .. | 11000 |
| 15th | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11400 | .... | .. | .. |

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail Steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent.
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamer | Commander. | Tons | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombo Maru | O. Sakamoto | 4709 | 18th June | 3rd July, |
| Bombay Maru | Komatsubara | 4625 | 3rd July | 14th " |
| Kamakura Maru | J. Nishimura | 6126 | 4th " | 15th " |
| Rangoon Maru | H. Nomura | 5143 | 12th " | 24th " |
| Kitis Maru | M. Nakamura | 3808 | 26th " | 7th Aug. |
| Penang Maru | S. Murasumi | 4046 | 9th Aug. | 21st " |
| Jinsen Maru | T. Terada | 3785 | 23rd " | 4th Sept. |

For Freight apply to—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Yuck Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY.
80/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

## SHIPPING.

### ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay about | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Manchester A&C | 5551 | .. | 3rd July.† |
| City of Paris ..... A&C | 9239 | .. | 18th July. |
| City of Marseilles* A&C | 8800 | .. | 25th July. |
| City of Glasgow .. A&C | 6529 | .. | 5th Aug. |
| City of Poona .... A&C | 7474 | .. | 12th Aug. |
| City of Lahore .... A&C | 6875 | .. | 1st Sept. |
| City of Sparta .... A&C | 5415 | 27th Aug. | .... |

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

OUTWARD.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about. | Leave Naples about. | Due Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Poona* | 7474 | 2nd July | 10th July | 26th July. |
| City of Lahore* | 6875 | 15th July | 23rd July | 8th Aug. |
| City of Sparta | 5415 | 24th July | .. | 16th Aug. |
| City ofCalcutta* | 7636 | 1st Aug. | 9th Aug. | 24th Aug. |
| City of Nagpur* | 750 | 14th Aug. | 22nd Aug. | 6th. Sept. |
| City of Manchester .. | 5551 | 22nd Aug. | .. | 15th Sept. |
| City of Marseilles¶ | 8800 | 29th Sept | 26th. Sept. | 11th. Oct.‡ |
| City of Glasgow * .. | 6529 | 28th. Sept. | 6th. Oct. | 21st. Oct |
| City of Paris † | 9239 | 10th. Oct. | 16th. Oct. | 31st. Oct. |
| City of Poona * | 7474 | 22nd Oct. | 30th. Oct. | 14th. Nov. |
| City of Lahore * | 6875 | 28th. Oct. | 5th. Nov. | 20th. Nov. |
| Trafford Hall † | 5321 | 7th. Nov. | 15th. Nov. | 1st. Dec |
| City of Nagpur* | 7500 | 25th. Nov. | 3rd Dec. | 18th. Dec. |
| City of Manchester .. | 5551 | 5th. Dec. | .. | 29th. Dec. |

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles. ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

| FARES. | 1st. class Singles. | 1st. class Return. | 2ndclass Singles. | 2nd cla. Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles..... | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles..... | 653 | 1,091 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool ..... | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..... | .. | 999 | .. | 737 |

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

## BANKING.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital .....£2,000,000
Paid up Capital .....£1,000,000
Reserve Fund .....£1,100,000

Head Office,
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombasa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Eliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

### THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted, Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 9th July about 9 a.m. Direct.
LINGA 2185, Fri. 10th July *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons on Thursday, th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Ma erah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on Thursday the 9th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Sailing on or about. |
|---|---|---|
| *PUNDUA | 3305 | Thursday 9th July |
| †PENTAKOTA | 3418 | ,, 23rd July |
| *PURNEA | 3306 | ,, 6th Aug. |
| †PALAMCOTTA | 3413 | ,, 20th Aug. |

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

7th July, 1914.

## F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

| FUNDS exceed | CLAIMS PAID exceed |
|---|---|
| Rs. 4,50,00,000 | Rs. 4,00,00,000 |

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Telegraphic Address: "SURETY." Bombay.
61, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

| Steam | Tonnage | Captain. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Circassi | 6722 | C.F. Osborne R.D.R. | 11th July1914 |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 25th July 1914 |
| Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 10th Aug. 1914 |
| Elysia | 6308 | J. Kinnaird | 24th Aug. 1914 |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 12th Sept. 1914 |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. L. Henderson | 23rd Sept 1914 |
| Circassia | 6722 | C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.B. | 10th Oct. 1914 |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 21st Oct. 1914 |
| Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 6th Nov. 1914 |
| Elysia | 6368 | J. Kinnaird | 21st Nov. 1914 |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 7th Dec. 1914 |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. L. Henderson | 22nd Dec. 1914 |
| Circassia | 6722 | C.F. Osborne R.D.R N.B. | 12th Jan. 1915 |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 22nd Jan. 1915 |
| Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 9th Feb. 1915 |

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elysia | 6308 | J. Kinnaird | 24th Feb. 1915 |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 15th March1915 |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. L. Henderson | 26th March1915 |
| Circassia | 6722 | C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.B. | 15th April 1915 |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 27th April 1915 |
| Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 8th May 1915 |
| Elysia | 6308 | J. Kinnaird | 29th May 1915 |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez ..... | 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said ..... | 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar ..... | 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool ..... | 605 | 937 |
| Bombay to New York ..... | 841 | 1,429 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ..... | 448 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED) IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotaions for—

| | |
|---|---|
| FIRE | ACCIDENT & SICKNESS |
| BURGLARY | FIDELITY GUARANTEE |
| MOTOR CAR | PLATE GLASS |
| MOTOR CYCLE | LIFT & HOIST |
| BICYCLE | |
| LIVE STOCK | |

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
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Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

## PRECEDENT — PIANO.

If you are considering the selection of the Highest **MUSICAL VALUE** in a pianoforte that will suit your individual taste for Beauty of Tone and Touch, we can offer you the best in pianos that are specially built for the Indian climate. Pianos so built and endowed with those qualities which render them capable of resisting extreme tropical influences which tend to cause speedy decay or deterioration in usefulness and tone value.

## SEQUEL — QUALITY.

The Sequel to a correct selection of a musical piano specially built for India, is a **READY EXCHANGEABLE VALUE ALWAYS.** This is a point for very great consideration—nay of utmost importance to European buyers in India whose homes are only temporary. A second-hand piano bearing the names of either **BROADWOOD, BLUTHNER, STEINWEG, SCHIEDMAYER or RICHD. LIPP,** has force to sell it, this is the result of steady confidence in the worth, general workmanship and sound material put into these instruments by their makers.

## INDUCEMENT — PRICE.

Moderate Price. We sell pianos in India at the same price as they are offered in Europe.

We can meet you in the matter of easy monthly payments, if this system suits your circumstances.

We can hire you a piano, piano-player or player-piano by the month, or, we can sell you a perfect instrument.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

## MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

## THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

**Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries** for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
**Special Provident Assurances,** a new and attractive scheme.
**Ideal Family Endowment Scheme,** a unique system of Assurance.
**Double Endowment Assurances,** at very favourable rates.
**Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.**
**Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium** accepted without extra charge.
**Policies World-Wide from the commencement.**
**Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application** of the surrender value.
**Revival of Policies** lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
**Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.**
**Immediate Payment of Claims.**

**FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—**

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

*For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—*

E. F. HALLIWELL,
*RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.*

## BANKING.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 80,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsien | Liaoyang | Osaka |
| Changchun | Calcutta | Pekin |
| Dairen (Dalney) | London | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Hankow | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Harbin | Fengtien (Mukden) | Shanghai |
| Hongkong | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Kobe | New York | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles | (Cal. U.S.A.) | Tsingtau |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box Nos. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

FRENCH INSTITUTE:, New BEGINNERS' Evening Class opening shortly. Other classes for all stages, French Room Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 2589

FRESH PORK SAUSAGES made daily, GREATLY APPRECIATED at annas 12 per lb. Roast Pork, Corned Beef. Up-country orders invited. James Cornell, Prince's Dock. 2988B

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 3031

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 389

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

## WANTED.

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 898

WANTED before August 1st, 1914, an ASSISTANT MASTER at the Daly College, Indore. Salary Rs. 80—10—120. A good knowledge of Hindi is essential For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 2016

WANTED TO BUY or get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory land admeasuring about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or Wari Bunder. Apply to Messrs. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2891

WANTED—Christian Graduate, strong in Mathematics, as Headmaster for Mission High School, Ajmer. Salary Rs. 100—120 according to qualifications. If Trained Teacher, salary to Rs. 150 after one year's satisfactory work.—Apply with copies of testimonials to Rev. J. W. RUNCIMAN, Ajmer. 2011

WANTED—At once, for St. Paul's High School Raipur (C.P.), a B.Sc. to teach Science and Mathcs. in the High Depart. Salary Rs. 80 p.m. Preference will be given to men who have passed in Mathcs., Physics and Chemistry.—Apply, with copies of testimonials to THE HEAD MASTER. 2010

REQUIRED for Bishop Cotton School, Nagpur, a LADY to teach in the Primary Department. Must be Musical. Church of England. Salary Rs. 70 at present to share quarters. Would be allowed to take private pupils in music. Apply to THE ARCHDEACON, Nagpur. 2027

WANTED immediately one young GRADUATE, to teach mainly Mathematics and Geography, up to the Matriculation Standard; Salary Rs. 75—5—90, Rajput preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL, Rajput Nobles' School, Jodhpur, Rajputana. 2022

WANTED—A good and capable female Sub-Assistant Surgeon for duty in Dhar State, Central India. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 100 per month (one hundred Rupees a month), with Rs.20 allowance for conveyance, in addition. A Hindu woman preferred, applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to—

AGENCY SURGEON,
Southern States, Central India,
2024 Manpur, v.a Mhow.

WANTED as early as possible, a European Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, with practical and up-to-date experience as a Teacher and a good disciplinarian, as a Resident Tutor to the two sons of the Rajah of Kurupam, to coach them up for examinations till they pass the Intermediate Arts Course of the Madras University. He will be responsible for their up-bringing and should join them in all their in and out-door sports.

Salary to be fixed according to qualifications

Apply with copies of testimonials from Officers of the Educational Department and for further particulars to—

RAJAH OF KURUPAM,
Azizbagh, Cathedral,
Madras, 24th June, 1914. 2063

## WANTED.

WANTED SITUATION by a European Nurse for one or two children. Good References. Apply, Mrs. HAMILTON, 214, Civil Lines, Poona. 3127

THE Lawrence School, Ghora Gali, Murree Wanted Asst. Music Mistress Rs. 100. Furnished quarters.—Apply THE PRINCIPAL. 2012

WANTED.—A SHOHTHAND TYPIST, with good handwriting. Prospects apply personally to Mr. R. R. NABAR, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 3141

WANTED—For Judicial Commissioner's Court, Karachi, a really good SHORT-HAND-WRITER TYPIST. No learners need apply.

Apply with certificates, etc., to the REGISTRAR of the Court. 2010

WANTED a graduate, or a retired school master with Sanskrit, as second language to work as tutor to Kumars in a Native State. Apply stating experience and least salary, expected to Box No. 716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3140

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MECHANICAL ENGINEER with first class certificate for 72 Horse Power, in Central Provinces Apply with testimonials stating salary to THE KATNI CEMENT and INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd., Cox Buildings, Bombay." 3148

A FULLY QUALIFIED NURSE requires passage Home in return for services in August. Invalid or infant. Apply NURSE care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

WANTED an influential Canvasser, preferably Parsee, to push Belting, Pulleys, Oil, etc., amongst local Mills. Must have had previous experience. Salary Rs. 100/- and commission. Apply stating previous experience to Box No. 715, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 3137

WANTED an experienced first class CIVIL and MILITARY CUTTER, Eurasian or Goanese preferred. Apply with testimonials and salary required.

MANAGER,
Central India Tailoring Co.,
P. O. Morar, Gwalior State. 2023

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a European or High Class Indian Governess to take charge of a Chief's children in Kathiawar. Salary according to qualifications. Free board and lodging. Apply with particulars and copies of certificates to "W. K." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 3133

WANTED—a LADY DOCTOR—graduate of a University for the Zenana Hospital, Jamnagar, apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials and stating terms.

N. K. KALLIANWALLA,
Chief Medical Officer,
3145 Nawanagar State.

SERVICES of two ENGLISH MINING ENGINEERS are required for Manganese Mining.

Applicants should state age, qualifications and salary expected together with copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

Apply to MANAGER, General Sandur Mining Co., Ltd., Ramandrug, Bellary District, South India. 2013

WANTED a B.A., or B.Sc., (with classical language—Persian, and optional subjects—Chemistry and Physics) for the Maharana Shri Mohandevji High School. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating previous experience and least salary expected.

S. G. JAYAKAR,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
Dewan Office, Dharampur, 25th June, 1914. 2021

WANTED—A Graduate or a retired Head Master to work as tutor and guardian to a Jagirdar of Bharatpur State, reading in Mayo College, Ajmer, in Middle Class. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem Board allowance Rs. 10 p. m. Lodging free (without family).

ASHFAQ HASAN KHAN,
Revenue Member,
State Council,
2007 Bharatpur.

WANTED.—For the Loco. Shops. O. and R. Railway Lucknow, a CHARGEMAN MOULDER for the Iron Foundry. Pay Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 per mensem. Applicants should be from 25 to 35 years of age and should have served an Apprenticeship in the Foundry of some well known Railway or Contractor. Only those with experience in Loco. Cylinder Casting need apply. All applications with copies of certificates, which will not be returned should be submitted on or before the 31st July 1914, to the LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT O. and R. Railway, Charbagh, Lucknow 2228

WANTED—At once for the East Indian Railway "Oakgrove" Junior School at Jharipani near Mussoorie, a trained and certificated assistant mistress on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem or more according to qualifications, plus all found.

The candidates must be capable of teaching any standard up to Standard III, and preference will be given to any experienced in teaching young children.

Apply stating age, qualifications and salary expected, together with copies of certificates, to the Head Mistress. East Indian Railway Hill School, "Oakgrove," Jharipani, U. P.

J. A. MARSHALL,
Actg. Agent and Chairman,
E. I. R. Aided Schools.
Calcutta, 25th June, 1914. 2025

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE going cheap 4 H.P. Motor Cycle F. N. for Rs. 400. Apply to Box No. 713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3126

LADIES and GENTLEMEN leaving Bombay may advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2956

## TO BE LET.

TO LET seaside Bungalow, separate FLATS all open to West near Mahim Fort. Apply J. SAKLATWALLA, Navsari Building, Fort. 3119.

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

TO BE LET—A nice office room in Dalal Street. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3135

TO BE LET—A flat in Thoburn House with Electric lights, fans and lift. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3135

TO BE LET—A very fine show room on Rampart Row. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3135

TO BE LET—A portion of the premises occupied by the Bombay Merchants' Bank Ld., in Apollo Street. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3135

TO BE LET—The top floor of Linden House facing the harbour, with Electric lights and fans. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3135

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. RAJABALLI CHANDABHAI, ESMAILJI NOORBHAI and BAI RATUBAI widow of ABDUL HUSSEIN NOORBHAI BUDHABHAI three of the trustees of the estate of ABDUL HUSSEIN NOORBHAI BUDHABHAI deceased of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan inhabitants, have agreed to sell to our client Khan Bahadur Fakrudin Mulla Motabhai, also of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan merchant, the undermentioned property.

All persons claiming to be entitled thereto or to any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, possession, charge, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are, therefore requested to send their claims in writing within 14 days from the date hereof to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel attorneys for the purchaser at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiration of the said 14 days without any reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Nagdevi street outside the Fort and in the registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 244 2/9 Square Yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey Nos. 2092 and 2094, registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward Nos. 253 and 713 (2) and street Nos. 218-220 and 58 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Gulam Mohidin Street or otherwise called Nagdevi Street, on or towards the West by the property of Rasoolji Dawoodbhoy Bhathiara, on or towards the North by the property of Jiwanji Noorbhoy and on or towards the South by Bhajipala Street.

Dated this 27th day of June 1914.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
3039 Purchasers Attorneys.

### UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held shortly, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the University Examinerships for the current year when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than MONDAY, the 20th July 1914.

2. If any of the applicants are themselves going up for any University Examination this year, or have relatives who are going up for any Examination at which they seek to examine, or are coaching students for the Examinations at which they wish to be appointed. Examiners, they are requested to state so in their applications.

3. Forms of aplication for, and full particulars in regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 3rd July 1914. 3128

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station, on MONDAY, the 20th July, 1914, up to 12 noon (standard time) for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between the 1st day of February, 1914, and 31st August, 1914, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Broad Gauge System and branches.

Forms of tender can be had from the undersigned on payment of annas eight each.

The AGENT does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

F. J. PAGE,
3081 Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.

## NOTICES.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS, 1914.

Aggregating ..... Rs. 1,27,00,000
Sixty Years ..... Rs. 88,25,000
Thirty Years ..... Rs. 38,75,000

Tenders to be received up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday the 28th July, 1914.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 127 Lakhs, namely—

(a) Rs. 88,25,000 in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay in 60 years.

(b) Rs. 38,75,000 in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay in 30 years.

2. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing al or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenders, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

3 (a) The Debentures of the 60 year Loan will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October in every year. Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application with each Tender and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December 1914. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

(b) The Debentures of the 30 year Loan will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November in every year. Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application with each Tender and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st October 1914. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

4. The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will in both cases be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and the deposit with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the dates mentioned above.

5. Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday 28th July 1914, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

6. Tenders for each Loan should be enclosed in separate sealed covers with the two per cent. deposit, and each cover should be distinctly superscribed either "For the sixty year Loan" or "For Thirty year Loan" as the case may be.

7. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office forms of the Debentures to be isued can be seen.

8. Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any potion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

9 In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind, and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,

H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 4th July, 1914. 3113

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BENGAL RAILBORNE COAL.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive up to 1 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 24th July 1914, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, tenders for the supply, into wagons at pit's mouth, of 308,000 tons of best Bengal Coal to be delivered during the twelve months March 1915 to February 1916 at the rate of about 21,000 tons, per month during March to May 1915, and December 1915 to February 1916, and 30,000 tons per month during June 1915 to November 1915.

2. The coal must be of the best quality, either hand-picked or screened, and be free from shale or other deleterious matter. It must be fresh coal. "Weathered" coal will not be accepted. Only coal actually raised by the contracting firm to be supplied. No "bought" coal allowable.

3. Forms of tenders, specifications, etc., may be obtained from the Secretary, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

4. The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer and will exercise the option of accepting any offer in whole or in part.

FRANK MUIR,
Deputy Agent.
Agent's Office, G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus. 262

### NOTICE.

A lease of the Government Hilly Land, measuring about 15165 square yards and bounded on the West by the Salt Pan Road, on the East by the properties belonging to Dr. S. B. Naik and Sir D. J. Tata and Mr. R. J. Tata, on the North by the Sarkarkoon's offices and on the South by a road to the Cemeteries, will be sold by Public Auction at the office of the Collector of Bombay at the Town Hall on Friday the 10th of July 1914 at 4 p.m. Conditions of lease and plan of the land can be seen at the Collector's office in the Town Custom House.

(Sd.) A. H. A. Simcox,
3142 Collector.

### OF INTEREST AND IMPORT TO LADIES

APPLICATIONS are now invited from European, Parsi and Hindu Ladies, capable of imparting instruction efficiently in household Sewing, Cutting-out and Embroidery work to Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan Ladies in the Singer School for Modern Dress-making and Embroidery, to be inaugurated shortly in a most central and convenient situation in the city. Apply SINGER SEWING MACHINE Company, Hornby Road. 3116

## NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of PURUSHOTTAM MOROBA NAIK of Bombay, Gaud Saraswat Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and a Government Pensioner, residing at 65, Khotachi Wady, Girgaon, in the City of Bombay .....Deceased.

GOVIND KASHINATH GADGIL of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Bar-at-Law, residing at Lamington Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased...Petitioner

All persons claimiag to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir DINSHA DHUNJIBHOY DAVAR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The 30th day of June, 1914.

Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
3137 Petitioner's Attorneys.

## AUCTION SALE.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction ,at their sales Rooms the following:—

On account of the shippers—

50 pieces worsted tweed and coating double width 3 to 25 yds. piece.

23 pieces woollen tweed 3 to 11 yds. piece double width.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Mahomed and Sons.

M & S Bombay (3951)—No. 15—1 case wool and silk tweed.

3961 No. 15—2 cases 9 Gladstone bags and 42 doz. loom collars of various sizes.

By orders of the concerned:

3 cases each 150 pieces net 13in. by 20 yds. piece.

1 case 29 pieces net 72in; 108in. by 22½ yds. piece.

On account of the concerned:—

17 pieces woollen carpets of different sizes superior design made at Kandala Mission School.

On account of the concerned:—

Furniture consisting of glass door case chest of drawers, dressing table, book case, hat stands, etc.

On account of the concerned:—

5 cases each 3 glass empty bottles.

2 Bales each 285 pieces Cotton grey blankets.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th July, 1914.

### BENNETT & CO.

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th day of July, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Acacia Lodge" Middle Colaba opposite the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order household furniture comprising of sliding dining table, arm and armless chair's, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, large in box with refrigerator, upholstered drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, fancy tiled teapoy, marble topped tables, rich engravings, rich table ornaments and vases, sweet toned cottage pianos, wall clocks, iron single and double bedsteads, sewing machine, single and double doors almirahs, Jost radio fan, marble top dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, Godrej fire proof safe on stand, reclining sofas, big lot of carpenter's tools, drilling machines, grinding machine, fret machine, photographic darkroom, electric fittings, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of the late Mr. W. H. Stephens and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of the Rights of drawing Toddy and Gathering Cocoanuts, etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd floor, on TUESDAY, the 14th July, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 1st August, 1914, to 31st July, 1914, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz., drawing toddy, tending Date Trees and gathering Cocoanuts from trees situate at Malabar Hill Reservoir, Futka Tank, Gowalia Tank Road, Foras Road, Worli, Sopari Bagh Road, Government Gate Road, Cleveland Bunder, Dadar, Kumbharwada, Mahim, Mooree Road, etc.

For details and conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest of any offer

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 7th July, 1914.

## AUCTION SALE.

### MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 1285.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parsram Jewellers), a quantity of piecegoods, cycles, sundries and furniture such as:—

Drawing room tapestry lined sofas and chairs, writing dressing and wash-hand and tables, tiled teapoys, marble top tables glass and cloth screens, single and double almiras, Iron cots and baba cots, cabinets, bookstands, book cases, English chairs, wall clocks, phonographs etc. etc.

Property of Dr. K.E. Masani, M.A.M.D. Tables, chairs, mirrors, rocking chair, travelling trunk, medical books (all modern) 1 set complete of Encyclopaedia Britannica, Theosophical books, Bhagwat Gita, Bible, books of Parsee sophism etc. etc.

By order of the office concerned.

1 Roll Copper Electric wire of Henley's

1 Lot about 750 dozen towels and napkins of different sizes and qualities (in small lots to suit purchasers).

1 Piano by Collard and Collard.

Property of a European gentleman.

1 Baba Perambulator.

By order of the concerned.

1 Case rubber for motor-cars and carriages.

1 Hammond typewriter.

1 Lot of Lamps.

1 Lot Cycle tyres and tubes.

At 3-30 p.m.

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.

By order of Messrs. Levatus and Co. of London on account and risk of the defaulting indentor.

1 Box rolled gold jewellery such as links, pendants, tiepins, chains buttons etc.

1 Case candlesticks, wall lamps, kitchen-lamps, lanterns and windproof lamps assorted etc.

Property of a Hindu gentleman.

1 Set Encyclopaedia Britannica with revolving book-stand.

1 Set Pictorial History of England 4 volumes.

1 Set Oracle Encyclopaedia 5 volumes.

1 Book Dictionary of English History.

1 Lot novels and other assorted books.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th July, 1914.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Acting Official Assignee, and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of Keshrimal Balchand an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th July, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following pearls on account and risk of the partnership transaction, in respect of the following pearls, between the said Insolvent and Balubhai Jesingbhai.

7 bunches of pearls, containing 209 strings and weighing about 260 chows.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale, and the delivery to be taken on the next day, after full payment.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th July, 1914.

### D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms in El. Circle Fort, near Kemp & Co., Beer, Shocks, piece goods, jewellery furniture such as

rich tapestry hued drawing room suits, washing and dressing tables, chest of drawers, dirty-cloth basket, book cases, easy chairs, phonographs, records, etc.. etc.

By the order of the concerned English office 50—60 cases Palist Milwarkee, Beer; 25—30 cases contain 6 dozen pints each and 25—30 cases contain 4 dozen quarts each.

By the order of the office concerned.

50 dozen woolen shocks.

12 cases unbleached towels, each case contains 200—250 size 15—30.

12 cases bleached towels each case contains 200, size 13½ by 29.

By the order of E. K. Esaji 5 magnificent and beautiful oil painting pictures.

The property of a private person.

Super writing table, Baba chair, Phonograph with records, chairs, Time pieces, show cases.

D'LAL & CO,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Bombay, 7th July, 1914.

*When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.*

Digitized by eGangotri and Sarayu Trust. Funding by MoE-IKS
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

## AMUSEMENTS.

# GAIETY

**PALACE OF VARIETIES.**

***6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p.m.***

**LAST THREE NIGHTS**

OF THE

**TOM DAVIS TRIO**
**TOM DAVIS TRIO**
**TOM DAVIS TRIO**

The Daredevil Motorists

**ROSE AND ELLIS**
**ROSE AND ELLIS**
**ROSE AND ELLIS**

The Jumping Jacks

***ON THURSDAY NEXT***

**GREAT**

**GALA NIGHT.**

**13 STAR ARTISTES 13**

THE

**GOLDEN ATHLONES**
**GOLDEN ATHLONES**
**GOLDEN ATHLONES**

One of the most remarkable spectacles ever seen in Bombay.

THE MEN IN GOLD
JIMMY ATHLONE
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*1st issue Early in July*, 1914.

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**Extra ,, 11-15 to 12-**


## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 6.

The depression in East United Provinces has been unimportant and rainfall diminished in Northern India. The monsoon has been very weak in the central parts of the country. The temperature is low in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United Provinces and the West Coast of the Peninsula; local in Upper Burma, Orissa, East, and North Punjab, Central India, East Bombay Deccan, South-east Madras, the Madras Deccan and the North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in West United Provinces, Gujarat, and West Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and Mysore.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point six inches; Mergui and Akyab two; Tavoy four; Bhamo, Moulmein and Kyaukpyu three; Bassein one and a half; Diamond Island, Bhamo, Sibsagar one; Cherapunji three; Cox's Bazar two; Narayanganj and Jalpaiguri one; Mymensingh one and a half; Cawnpore two; Allahabad, Agra and Delhi one; Sirsa and Murree one and a half; Ratnagiri two; Karwar one and a half; Malegoan and Belgaum one; Mercara and Mangalore three; Calicut and Cochin one and a half.

Forecast.—Decrease of rain in the Punjab and West United Provinces.

Indian Ocean Report.—Pressure has fallen far below normal at Mauritius and winds become variable at Zanzibar. The latter is usually followed by a temporary weakening of the Arabian Sea Monsoon.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 6th of July 1914.*

| STATION | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8, a. m. | Rainfall Past 24 hours. | Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date. | Rainfall Variation 1st Dec. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN-AREA— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (2nd) | 87.7 | 78.6 | 81 | .. | .. | .. |
| Jask | 96.4 | 88.5 | 80 | .. | 0.78 | 0.78 |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (2nd) | 93.7 | 85.6 | 80 | .. | 0.49 | 0.34 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 90.6 | 70.9 | 77 | 0.05 | 2.21 | —1.19 |
| Rawalpindi | 93.4 | 72.9 | 68 | .. | 1.69 | —1.54 |
| Lahore | 91.9 | 80.0 | 75 | .. | 1.60 | —1.02 |
| Sirsa | 98.6 | 75.7 | 71 | 1.35 | 4.19 | .. |
| Ambala | 87.7 | 78.3 | 87 | .. | 6.04 | 0.49 |
| Delhi | 90.6 | 75.6 | 88 | 1.10 | 4.58 | —0.34 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 86.4 | 77.4 | 79 | 1.21 | 6.52 | 2.31 |
| Mainpuri | 93.0 | 79.8 | 81 | .. | 1.69 | —3.29 |
| Jhansi | 96.6 | 81.4 | 79 | .. | 5.07 | —2.17 |
| Cawnpore | 86.0 | 76.3 | 95 | 2.15 | 3.68 | —1.04 |
| Allahabad | 88.9 | 76.7 | 93 | 1.01 | 8.07 | 0.94 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA— | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 106.5 | 87.2 | 75 | .. | 1.55 | 1.23 |
| Karachi | 90.9 | 84.0 | 78 | .. | 4.27 | 3.13 |
| Ajmer | 89.6 | 81.5 | 67 | .. | 3.45 | —0.01 |
| Jaipore | 99.8 | 85.1 | 55 | .. | 2.84 | —0.00 |
| Kotah | 99.6 | 84.6 | 56 | .. | 2.70 | —1.00 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA | | | | | | |
| WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 92.8 | 81.0 | 90 | .. | 3.47 | 1.90 |
| Dwarka | 89.7 | 82.9 | 80 | .. | 9.05 | 5.93 |
| Veraval | 85.6 | 81.8 | 82 | 0.02 | 4.84 | —0.24 |
| Rajkot | 96.1 | 78.8 | 70 | 0.03 | 7.28 | 1.33 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 95.6 | 79.4 | 76 | 0.10 | 9.81 | 5.00 |
| Surat | 85.7 | 73.6 | 80 | 0.38 | 26.36 | 15.52 |
| Ahmedabad | 97.1 | 80.1 | 77 | .. | 7.43 | 0.94 |
| Deesa | 99.1 | 81.5 | 65 | .. | 3.16 | —0.36 |
| Neemuch | 87.8 | 74.8 | 79 | .. | 3.97 | —1.63 |
| Indore | 89.7 | 75.7 | 97 | 0.07 | 7.00 | —0.48 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 91.8 | 79.9 | 76 | 0.09 | 4.80 | —6.23 |
| Saugor | 90.8 | 78.0 | 79 | .. | 3.90 | —5.42 |
| Hoshangabad | 93.1 | 78.0 | 79 | .. | 6.58 | —1.68 |
| Khandwa | 92.6 | 78.3 | 85 | 0.22 | 4.89 | —1.88 |
| Akola | 94.7 | 77.9 | 70 | .. | 8.29 | 1.86 |
| Amraoti | 94.2 | 78.0 | 73 | .. | 4.97 | —3.20 |
| Nagpur | 94.1 | 79.9 | 73 | .. | 9.12 | —1.97 |
| Chanda | 93.5 | 80.0 | 65 | .. | 7.87 | —1.59 |
| Raipur | 89.1 | 78.6 | 82 | .. | 4.07 | —6.90 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 87.6 | 81.3 | 83 | 0.24 | 17.40 | —6.61 |
| Ratnagiri | 84.1 | 74.7 | 89 | 1.81 | 40.76 | 4.31 |
| Mormugao | 84.4 | 75.7 | 95 | 1.14 | 42.95 | 7.59 |
| Karwar | 83.9 | 76.0 | 89 | 1.38 | 47.66 | 0.49 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 90.6 | 73.3 | 93 | 1.01 | 7.77 | 2.30 |
| Ahmednagar | 87.5 | 72.3 | 81 | 0.07 | 7.98 | 2.43 |
| Poona | 84.3 | 72.9 | 84 | 0.25 | 6.36 | 0.74 |
| Sholapur | 94.5 | 73.1 | 70 | .. | 6.90 | 1.24 |
| Bijapur | 91.4 | 71.5 | 80 | 0.04 | 1.55 | —2.29 |
| Belgaum | 77.8 | 66.5 | 97 | 0.58 | 6.86 | —3.89 |
| Aurangabad | 90.1 | 74.5 | 74 | .. | 9.26 | 3.00 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 95.0 | 76.4 | 70 | 0.02 | 15.91 | 9.31 |
| Hyderabad | 92.8 | 73.6 | 86 | .. | 8.68 | 3.35 |
| MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON— | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 80.6 | 73.1 | 96 | 3.43 | 46.18 | —0.32 |
| Calicut | 80.3 | 75.3 | 95 | 1.63 | 37.83 | —2.88 |
| Cochin | 80.7 | 73.7 | 91 | 1.45 | 29.94 | —3.54 |
| Colombo | 85.7 | 74.3 | 94 | 1.17 | 11.99 | 3.63 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 102.3 | 80.2 | 64 | 0.12 | 2.77 | —2.96 |
| Bellary | 97.9 | 78.2 | 50 | .. | 0.45 | —1.37 |
| Guddapah | 101.8 | 76.5 | 65 | 0.23 | 4.79 | —0.99 |
| Madras | 100.7 | 78.2 | 62 | 0.20 | 1.08 | —1.68 |
| Bangalore | 83.3 | 68.8 | 78 | 0.01 | 2.36 | —1.27 |
| Coimbator | 88.3 | 72.2 | 70 | 0.06 | 1.21 | —0.59 |
| Trichinopoly | 95.1 | 81.0 | 56 | .. | 0.59 | —1.14 |
| Negapatam | 96.3 | 78.5 | 75 | .. | 0.62 | —1.13 |

## PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

It is gratifying to note that in the Hyderabad State special attention is being paid to the preservation of ancient buildings. The Nizam's Government, says the "Indian Daily Telegraph," has shown its enlightened interest in the matter by extending its care both to Moslem and pre-Moslem monuments. At the instance of Lord Minto the preservation of the Tower of Victory at Daulatabad has been undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,919. At Aurangabad that of the so-called Bibi-ka-Maqbara has likewise been taken in hand, the cost being estimated at Rs. 5,000. A similar amount is proposed to be spent on the mosque of Gulburgha. For repairs to the well-known cave temples of Ellora a sum of Rs. 6,329, was sanctioned and the work was reported to be in progress. For the not less famous caves at Ajanta an estimate for Rs. 19,637, has been prepared. While the Nizam's Government is thus displaying a singular activity and liberality in the preservation of national monuments, the States of Central India and Rajputana, it is said, have shown a remarkable apathy and indifference in this matter. No work of any importance was carried out with the only exception of that of preserving the temple at Khajuraho in the Chattarpur of Bundelkhund which is making constant progress under the able superintendence of Mr. R. A. Manly. No less than ten temples were repaired at a cost of Rs. 19,056 supplied by the Government of India.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th July 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 1.10in. and Hissar 1.65in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south-east Punjab but have cleared over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Multan and Delhi. Temperature remains generally below the average, the greatest deficiency in the maximum being 14deg. F. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Agra has had 1.21in., Cawnpore 2.05in. and Allahabad 1.01in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the eastern districts. Maximum temperature is below the average at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature both during day and night is in excess at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.28in. and Bhavnagar Para 0.10in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for an excess during the day at Deesa and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa records 0.22in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are nearly normal.

The Konkan. Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0.24in., Ratnagiri 1.81in., Mormugao 1.14in., and Karwar 1.38in. Skies continue heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon records 1.01in., Poona 0.25in. and Belgaum 0.88in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper at Malegaon. Day temperature is in excess in south Hyderabad and at Bijapur.

General Remarks. Rainfall has been general on the west coast and continues heavy to the south of Bombay; fairly general and moderately heavy in the east United Provinces and local in the south-east Punjab and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in the west Central Provinces, south Gujarat and the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast, fairly general in the Bombay Deccan and local in Gujarat, south-east Punjab, east United Provinces and west Central Provinces. A few falls may occur in the Central India West, south Hyderabad and possibly in the Madras Deccan.

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 6th July was 29.844 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 5th July.

Means of observations taken at 6 a m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr .. | 29.613 inches. |
| Temperature of Air | 84.4degrees. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 80.3 ,, |
| Dew Point | 79.0 ,, |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.838 ,, |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | 10.0 ,, |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 87.6 ,, |
| Minimum do. do. | 80.4 ,, |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | WSW. |
| Movement of Wind do. .. | 290miles. |
| Fall of Rain | 0.35inches. |
| Total fall during month | 0.66 ,, |
| Do. do. year | 17.50 ,, |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th July | 0.15 ,, |

## SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill. | Day of Week. | Day of Month. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time | LOW WATER. Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | h m | ft. in. | | July | h m | ft in |
| M | 6 | a 10 48 | 28 7 | M | 6 | m 3 34 | 15 3 |
| | | 10 22 a | 25 11 | | | 4 44 a | 19 9 |
| Tu | 7 | a 11 35 | 29 2 | Tu | 7 | m 4 24 | 15 0 |
| | | 11 17 a | 26 2 | | | 5 37 a | 19 2 |
| W | 8 | a 0 17 a | 29 5 | W | 8 | m 5 12 | 15 1 |
| | | | | | | 6 23 a | 18 7 |
| Th | 9 | .. 0 6 | 26 4 | Th | 9 | m 5 58 | 15 5 |
| | | 0 55 a | 29 4 | | | 7 5 a | 18 2 |
| F | 10 | m 0 51 | 26 2 | F | 10 | m 6 41 | 16 0 |
| | | 1 30 a | 28 11 | | | 7 44 a | 18 0 |
| S | 11 | m 1 33 | 26 2 | S | 11 | m 7 19 | 16 9 |
| | | 2 3 a | 28 4 | | | 8 21 a | 18 0 |
| S | 12 | a 2 13 | 25 9 | S | 12 | m 7 53 | 17 8 |
| | | 2 35 a | 27 7 | | | 8 57 a | 18 2 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 6 | (Monday) | Sunrise 6h. 7m. | Sunset | 7h. 20m |
| ,, 7 | (Tuesday) | ,, 6h. 7m. | ,, | 7h. 20m |
| ,, 8 | (Wednesday) | ,, 6h. 7m. | ,, | 7h. 20m |
| ,, 9 | (Thursday) | ,, 6h. 8m. | ,, | 7h. 20m |
| ,, 10 | (Friday) | ,, 6h. 8m. | ,, | 7h. 20m |
| ,, 11 | (Saturday) | ,, 6h. 8m. | ,, | 7h. 20m, |
| ,, 12 | (Sunday | ,, 6h. 9m. | ,, | 7h. 20m, |

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, July 7th, 7h, 29.8m p.m.; Last Quarter 15, 1h, 1-1m. p.m.; Apogee 15th 8-6h, p.m New Moon: 23rd, 8h, 8-4m. a.m.; Perigee 28th, 5-5h p.m.; First Quarter 30th, 5h, 21.0m, a m.

Meteorologists in India will be interested to learn that the task of preparing for publication the observations at St. Xavier's College is rapidly progressing. For the purpose of comparison the observations, which extend over 46 years, are being collated by corresponding months; the forty-six months of January, for example, are dealt with on consecutive pages. The amount of patient labour involved may be judged from Father Francotte's statement that the preparation of the records for forty-six months involves twenty-five days' steady work. Father Francotte is now dealing with the months of August and has reached the year 1881. The printing press is engaged with July.


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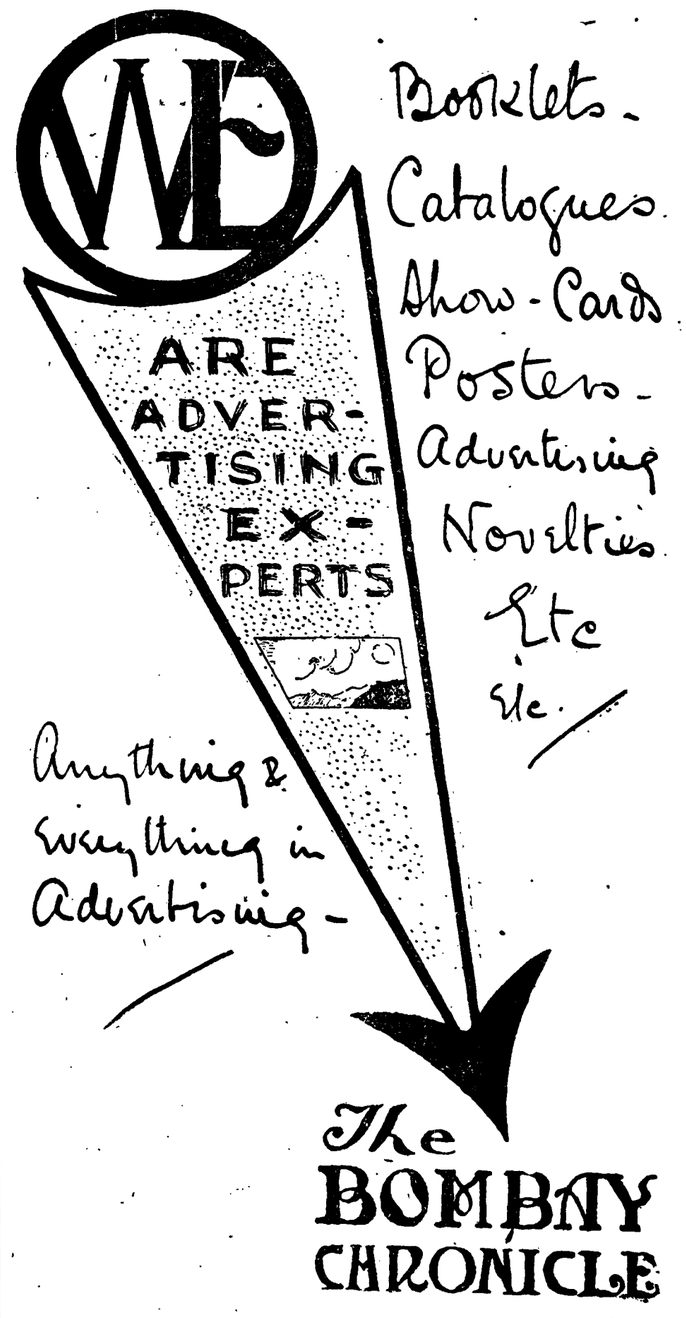


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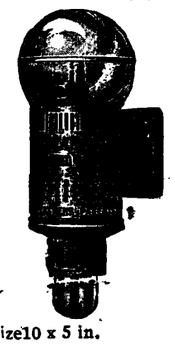

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# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

July 5th

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Baroda | Horscroft | Busreh | June 21 |
| S.S. Lindenfels | Muller | Singapore | June 22 |
| S.S. Orna | Hewitt | Rangoon | June 11 |
| S.S. Uganda | Redfern | Calcutta | June 1 |

July 6th.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Worsley | Jinks | Mauritius | June 25 |
| S.S. Beme | Younger | Rangoon via Karachi | June 18 |
| S.S. Nairung | Ailis | Calcutta | May 27 |
| S.S. Umvolos | Miller | Durban | June 17 |

## DEPARTURES.

July 6th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. Mansuri | Gore | Massowah |

The following vessel began to load yesterday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamer | Kassara | for | Persian Gulf |
| " | Lawoe | for | Jeddah |
| " | Lindenfels | for | Hamburg etc. |

S.S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Baroda, 1,899 tons, Captain T. Horscroft arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh which port she had left on 21st June with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Lindenfels:—The steamer Lindenfels, 5,475 tons, Captain H. Muller arrived in Harbour on Sunday from Singapore, which port she had left on 22nd June with ballast.

S.S. Orna:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Orna, 2,976 tons, Captain T. W. Hewitt, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon which port she had left on 11th June with a general cargo.

S.S. Uganda:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Uganda, 3,478 tons, Captain J. B. Redfern, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta which port she had left on 1st June with a general cargo.

S.S. Worsley Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall 2,238 tons, Captain J. Jinks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius which port she had left on 25 June with ballast.

S.S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain J. Younger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Karachi which port she had left on 18th June with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S.S. Nairung:—The steamer Nairung 2,860 tons, Captain G. Jallis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she had left on 27th May with a general cargo.

S.S. Umvolosi:—The steamer Umvolosi 1,855 tons, Captain W. T. Miller arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban which port she had left on 17th June with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Mansuri:—The steamer Mansuri 2,042 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, sailed yesterday for Massowah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru, left Singapore for Colombo on the 4th instant.

### P. DOCK

Monday, July 6th, 1914.

| | Steamer | Capt. | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | Arcadia | Barcham | P. & O. S. N. & Co |
| B | Hindoo | Pearson | J. F. & Co |
| C & E | Varela | Hodgson | M. M. & Co |
| D. & E. | Kamakura Maru | Nishemura | N. Y. K. |
| F | Akbar (repairing) | Molony | T. M. & Co. |
| K | President | Schutt | A. S. & Co |
| M | Lawoe | Wheeler | Arab Steamer |
| N | Crossby | Natta | T. M. & Co |
| P | Cutsmark | Peter | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Q | Budrie | Ternal | Arab Steamer. |

### V. DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Indus | Handcock | M. M. & Co |
| 1 | Varela | Osborne | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 2 | Chindwar | Oakshott | T. M. & Co |
| 3 | Hawarian | Williams | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 4 | Harrola | Horscroft | M. M. & Co |
| 6 | Barodagton | Court | Wilson J. M. & Co |
| 7 | Hanuman | Wright | J. F. Co. |
| 8 | Clan Mac | Hewitt | M. M. & Co |
| 9 | Orna | Marseilles Douse | K. N. & Co |
| 10&11 | City of | Davis | M. M. & Co |
| 12 & 13 | Guinea | Cutbush | M. M. & Co |
| 14 | Linga | Komatsubara | N. Y. K. |
| 15 | Bombay Maru | | |

### ALEXANDRA DOCK

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | China | Watkins | P. & O. S. N. Co |
| 4 | Obra | Cooke | M. M. & Co |
| 5 | Custodian | Pugn | K. N. Co |
| 8 | China | Carabochia | A. L. S. N. & Co |
| 9 | China | Kass | R. E. Collin & Co |
| 10 | Falyabi (Repairing) | Watson | T. M. & Co |
| 15 | Isla mu | Lewis | Arab Steamer. |
| 16 | Kowait | Bock | T. M. & Co |
| 17 | Rahmani | Cusack | |

### HUGHES DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nanuric | McDonall | | K. N. & Co |

## VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baron Dalmeny | Weeks | | J. F. & Co |
| Baron Ogilvy | Thompson | | J. F. & Co |
| Beme | Younger | | S. W. & G. |
| Cliftonian | Jones | | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Caledonian | Goubault | | M. M. & Co. |
| Kola | King | | M. M. & Co |
| Kirtlee | Curlo | | W. & A. G. Co |
| Lhasa | Manley | | M. M. & Co |
| Leeds City | Storey | | M. M. & Co |
| Lindenfels | Miller | | T. M. & F. |
| Nairung | Jallis | | M. M. & O. |
| Ocean | Christiansen | The Bombay | T. Nay & Co. |
| Palawan | Grant | | Steamstr |
| Pernee | Piggott | | Arab. & Co |
| Sildra | Bryn | | M. M. Co. |
| Uganda | Redfern | | The Bombay & C. |
| Umvolosi | Miller | | M. M. & C. |
| Wartenfels | Stenzel | | W. & A. Z. & Co |
| Worsley Hall | Jinks | | W & G. & C. |
| | | | K. N. & C. |

## EXPORTS.

July 6, 1914.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

CIRCASSIA (s) 77 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 15 bales wool, B. Purshotamdas; 11 bales wool, S. Gumberchand; 29 bales wool, N. Goculdas; 175 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 4 cwts. copper rollers, F. Jueker and Co.; 210 cwts. chutney, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 19 bales wool, B. Vallubhdas; 1,002 cwts. myrabolams, D. Bomanji and Co.; 200 bales wool, B. Hurbhe-ram; 18 bales cotton rope waste, K. Visram and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, N. Motee; 55 bales cotton waste, C. Peraj and Co.

### FOR GLASGOW.

CIRCASSIA (s) 18 cwts. chutney, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons.

### FOR MARSEILLES.

CIRCASSIA (s) 175 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.

### FOR PHILADELPHIA.

CIRCASSIA (s) 300 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

### FOR LONDON.

CHINA (s) 5,800 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 51 bales hemp, M. Lalchund; 126 cwts. gum arabic, 20 cwts. bees wax, J. M. Rahimtoola; 41 bales cow hides, 13 bales goat and sheep skins, R. M. Kooka; 36 cwts. old rubber, A. H. A. Shaiwalla; 1,081 cwts. dry ginger E. Sooltanally; 10 cwts. cardamoms, 2 cwts. cardamoms seeds, S. Megji; 22 cwts. fishmaws, E. Moledina; 90 cwts. cattle fish, P. Meherally and Co.; 500 cwts. cotton seed oil cake, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.; 12 cases cotton curtains, 2 cases brassware, 20 dozens sandlewood bones, L. B. Bhootwalla; 2 cases Indian embroidery, 4 cases cotton curtains, D. J. Bhumgara; 1 bale cotton carpets, H. Cawasji; 210 cwts. gum arabic, S. Khetsey; 34 bales cow hides, 39 bales goat skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 32 bales cow hides, H. Rahimtoola; 2 cwts. cardamoms, E. Sooltanally; 2 pots rose oil, M. Jaferbhoy.

### FOR VALETTA.

CHINA (s) 28 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

### FOR NEW YORK.

CHINA (s) 2 bales woollen carpets Thos. Cook and Son.

### FOR HULL.

HARROVIAN (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

### FOR BARROW IN FURNESS.

BARON-DALMENY (s) 5,900 tons, manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

BARON-OGILVEY (s) 6,800 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

### FOR ANTWERP.

HANNINGTON COURT (s) 978 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

### FOR GHENT.

LINDENFELS (s) 100 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.

### FOR ROTTERDAM.

LINDENFELS (s) 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

### FOR HONGKONG.

CHINA (s) 1,313 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.; 150 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.

### FOR KOBE.

BOMBAY-MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 130 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton The Bombay Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

### FOR YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY-MARU (s) 160 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

### FOR OSAKA.

BOMBAY-MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

### FOR MOJI.

BOMBAY-MARU (s) 1,700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

KAMAKURA-MARU (s) 100 bales cotton; T. Yuasa; 500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 200 bales cotton, U. Ebrahim and Co.; 800 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

### FOR YOKKAICHI.

KAMAKURA-MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

### FOR NAGASAKI.

KAMAKURA-MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

## IMPORTS.

S. S. BOMBAY-MARU from Kobe Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—150 cases cassia, 4 cases cassia oil, 106 cases 22 crates clocks, 104 cases glass bangles, 83 cases glass bottles and phials, 32 cases glass beads, 166 cases camphor, 20 cases camphor oil, 178 cases 83 bundles gum benjamin, 387 bundles rattans, 4,502 bags rice, 37 cases brandy, 110 cases sago flour, 260 bags damar batu, 7 cases paper, 1 case perfumery, 2,181 pieces copper ingots, 36 bundles staranised, 1 394 bags betelnuts, 3 bags mace, 155 bags nutmegs, 97 bags pepper, 252 cases 103 packages tea, 125 cases tea dust, 40 cases vegetable wax, 200 bundles sandalwoods, 238 pieces sleepers, 1,466 pieces planks, 4 cases S. P. goods, 117 cases silk yarn, 92 cases 26 bales cotton yarn, 122 cases cotton goods, 3 cases cotton.

S. S. VARELA from London, Agents M. M. and Co.—3,439 casks 50 bags 10 drums 11 cases cement, 500 drums disinfectant fluid 3 cases coffee, 16 cases castor oil, 10 cases olive oil, 6 cases hair oil, 3 cases cigarettes, 10 cases liqueurs, 67 cases 1 hogshead wine, 100 cases gin, 18 cases 10 barrels 342 kegs 5 casks 90 drums paints, 4 cases 2 bales printing paper, 45 bales 38 cases paper, 175 bales old newspaper, 30 cases soap, 25 cases sugar, 12 cases confectionery, 43 pigs lead, 113 cases biscuits, 60 cases vinegar, 64 casks tallow, 774 barrels grease 1 cask wax, 1 case woollen goods, 36 barrels rosin.

S. S. BARODA from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—13 bundles specie, 300 bundles wool, 2 bags old copper, 50 bags poppy seed, 12 bundles skins, 15 bundles 1 case attari, 4 cases wine, 66 bags raisins, 1 bag figs, 3 bags 2 cases A. kernels, 1 case cotton goods, 136 bags sardines, 18 bundles fish, 6 bags dates, 1 case T. shells, 3 bags salt petre, 1 bag beans.

S. S. ORNA from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—22,789 bags rice, 22 bundles C. yarn, 5 bundles waste yarn, 499 bales cotton, 729 cases candles, 541 bags cocoanut, 764 bars pig lead, 116 bags coffee, 922 b dles battens, 883 pieces Eng. sleepers, 407 pieces squares, 1,286 pieces planks, 29,006 pieces 11,460 bundles scantlings, 4 cases wine.

S. S. LAWOE from Jeddah, Agents Dadamia Khadwani.—7 boxes 2 bundles specie, 3 bundles arabian twine, 4 bags looban, 4 bags almonds, 75 bundles small dry fish 35 packages G. arabic, 22 packages G. incense, 13 packages G. googal.

## COTTON FIRES IN AMERICA.

### HOW THEY ARE VERY OFTEN CAUSED.

Recently Mr. Henry D. Baker, the United States Consul in Bombay, communicated through the press a message from his Government in connection with the Bombay cotton fires, a fuller report of which has been received by the last mail. It states as follows:—

When raw cotton (seed cotton) is harvested in the United States it often passes through the hands of ignorant and irresponsible labourers on the way to the journey where it is to be separated from the seed and packed into bales for the market. In this transit it is sometimes stored in improvised warehouses, waiting for good weather or waiting to accumulate enough to produce a bale. Under these conditions it is easy for all kinds of foreign matter to become admixed especially such ordinary things as nails, matches, and gravel. When seed cotton reaches the ginning machinery, the rapidly revolving steel saws may easily strike fire on the foreign matter. This fire may blaze up on the instant and destroy the entire plant or it may be entirely extinguished or it may smoulder for weeks or months in the lint cotton in the middle of the tightly packed bale.

Fire may also be started by matches in loading cotton in freight cars or by the friction of one cotton tie upon another caused by the rough handling of the car. In the compress or warehouse yards fires are sometiimes started by sparks from locomotive or other engines or by matches dropped by careless employees.

On wharves or docks fires frequently start in cotton as a result of carelessness, but in many cases they are of incendiary origin. For instance, when loading the cotton in the hold of a ship a match may be maliciously placed between the ties on the cotton in the hope that a movement of the cargo may ignite it. In unloading cotton cargoes at the port of destination match heads have been found intact, wedged between the ties of one bale and the ties of another. There are also other causes of fire breaking out in the holds of ships at sea. Fire may have been started before the cotton was loaded, may have been burning inside the bale in a small zigzag trail no larger than a lead pencil, and finally find its way out of the bale to the surface and to the open-air, when a general conflagration may result. In a great many instances marine fires die out from the lack of oxygen.

## PROPOSED ANTI-ADULTERATION ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 6.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his assent to the suggestion of the Burma Chamber of Commerce urging the necessity for an anti-adulteration act for the whole of India.

The Karachi Chamber have written to the Burma Chamber expressing their sympathy with the movement and saying they have addressed the Government of India on the subject.

The Bengal Chamber are also in full sympathy with the object, but they express doubt as to whether an effective enactment will be found practicable and say that they will discuss the question fully on the receipt of all correspondence from the Burma Chamber on the subject.

# COMMERCIAL.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 6th. July 1914.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Rs. | From. | Banks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 boxes sov. | 1,27,500 | Jeddah | Comptoir. |

### MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 52 lakhs up.

### EXCHANGE.

The market continues quiet with rates unchanged and very little business doing.

We quote:—

| BANKS SELLING— | s | d. |
|---|---|---|
| T.T. ready | 1 | 3 31-32 |
| D.D. mail | 1 | 3 31-32 |
| T.T. forward, 15th August | 1 | 4 |
| BANKS BUYING— | | |
| Private D.D. ready | 1 | 4 1-32 |
| Credits 3 m-s ready | 1 | 4 3/32 |
| " " forward, 23rd July | 1 | 4 3-16 |
| " " 6 m-s ready | 1 | 4 5-16 |
| France 3m-s ready | | 169 1/4 |
| Marks " " | | 138 |
| 60 days Hongkong | | 139 1/4 |
| " Shanghai | | 186 |
| " Japan | | 150 1/4 |

### BULLION.

On Saturday bar silver in London was 1/16 down at 26 both for ready and forward. The local market opened easier but has remained quiet but steady at the decline with a small business passing.

We quote—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English bar gold | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Australian bar gold | 24 | 0 | 3 |
| Sovereigns | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) ready | 75 | 8 | 0 |
| 1st Settlement | 75 | 8 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 75 | 11 | 0 |

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 3rd, July 1914.

| | Bars | Ounces |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 14* | 16,539 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway | 27 | 31,875 |

* Boxes and Bars

### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market opened strong to-day owing to firm advice from Calcutta but later on the Market assumed a slippery tendency and a drop of annas three was registered during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-13, improved to Rs. 95-13-6 but gradually declined to Rs. 95-11 at the close for the 31st July, delivery.

Ready paper was in demand and changed hands at Rs. 96-6 in a small lot.

### SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost unchanged to-day with very little business passing.

David stood at Rs. 502½ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 425.

Maddavji stood firm at Rs. 1,100 while Standard after touching Rs. 997½ closed at Rs. 992½.

New Great Easterns changed hands at Rs. 222½ for cash.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 207½ Crescent improved to Rs. 105 and Finlays to Rs. 285.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 980.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 224½ x.d. for cash.

Gujrat Railway shares declined to Rs 109.

Tapti Valley Railway, shares were in demand at Rs. 600.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 82 and Deferred at Rs. 146.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,640.

### COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

*Weld and Co.*—(Liverpool) "Small Saturday market improved on continental buying. There is less liquidation. Tenders against July August contracts have been far in excess of what had been anticipated. It is supposed that the heavy tenders are over by now, still there is nothing certain yet (Crop):—"Over Central and Eastern portion of belt weather is partly cloudy. Over Western part fair."

The American markets were closed on Saturday. Liverpool was steadier and closed 2 to 3 points higher. There is nothing of importance to report.

The local market opened steadier at Rs. 290 for good Broach and Rs. 282 for fine Bengal January. There has been little enquiry during the day and the tone of the market at the close is easier as under.

The following is from the New York correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian."

NEW YORK, June 5.

Even though the weather conditions at present have a more two-sided aspect, the situation having improved in both the Eastern and Western belts, bullish sentiment prevails throughout the entire cotton trade. The belief that the South, when considering existing conditions, cannot possibly produce a yield sufficient to supply the needs of the world's spinners has become general, and has been intensified by the fact that every indication is for a record-breaking consumption next season. The consumption during the present season has been larger than was generally expected, and the trade has looked upon a sixteen million bales crop as a necessity for the world's requirements during the coming year. Adverse climatic conditions, however, throughout the entire belt during May, one of the most important periods of the crop season, resulted in the abandonment of expectations of a crop of that size.

### EVEN NORMAL YIELD NOT EXPECTED.

The Government Report, placing the condition of the crop on May 25 at 74.3 per cent. of normal, the lowest, with the exception of one during the past twenty years, caused a general abandonment of expectations of even a normal yield, for never before has there been a large crop raised with a low June condition. It is felt, too, that conditions since the compilation of the Government Report have continued to deteriorate. Texas, the largest producing State in the South, had a condition of 65, while during the past five years this State has had a June condition above 81. Still, there is an old market adage that "Texas promises less and gives more," and vice versa, than any other State. All reports from this State claim that a very unfavourable situation exists, and that only a miracle of nature can produce a good crop. Owing to the fact that nearly one-third of the entire cotton crop is produced in this State, attention is centred in that direction more than any other section of the belt. It is felt that the continued bullish weather and crop reports have not produced general buying, but have encouraged speculative purchases of the new crop options, which has weakened the technical position of the market. It is true that there has been a reaction of almost half a cent a pound from the high level that prevailed immediately after the publication of the Government Report, but this has been brought about by the liquidation of some of the enormous long lines that had been accumulated.

### DAMAGE "UNDULY EMPHASISED."

With the new crop options still close to the thirteen cents level sentiment is inclined to favour a further reaction. Many in the trade believe that these prices discount a great deal of damage and lateness, and that the unfavourable weather conditions have been made the very most of. Some operators say that unfavourable spots have been unduly emphasised, while the sections where conditions are favourable have not been taken into consideration. The market is still a weather affair, and even though the start of the crop has not been a favourable one, there have always been times during the summer when the prospects of a good-sized crop were favourable. June is generally regarded as a month of crop improvement, and there have been few instances of marked deterioration in that month. The bull movement, conservative opertors claim, has been started too early in the year, and, as spinners have not yet entered the market on any extensive scale, speculative buying will have to absorb the present holdings.

The spot situation throughout the entire belt is said to be the most bullish ever experienced at this time of the season. There are virtually no offers of cotton from the interior, and exporters are reported to be scouring the belt for any grade obtainable. They are even said to be inquiring for new crop cotton for early delivery. This urgent inquiry at this time of the year has been caused by the belief that the early movement will be decidedly small. Still there are people in the trade who believe that the movement from South Texas will be as great as ever during July and August.

### CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Clearing weather has set in throughout the South-west, but some crop advices from that section of the belt continue to assert that there has been a crop calamity. Little progress has been made in either Texas or Oklahoma, and the continued rains will make it necessary to replant an enormous acreage throughout Texas. Usually at this time of the year planting is completed, but throughout the entire state the crop is said to be fully one month late, and it is expected that there will be very little new crop cotton moving in July or August. Even now, when clear weather prevails in the South-west, preparations are not going on, and reports state that fully a week or more of favourable weather will be necessary before preparations can be resumed. Especially in the low lands are conditions unfavourable. There the soil is soggy and covered with grass and weeds and needs cultivation. One authority in Texas writes that the condition throughout that State is hardly 50 per cent. of normal. While most of the crop complaints have been received from the South-west, many bullish advices are being received from the Eastern States, especially the Carolinas, where the drought is reported to be serious. There has been virtually no rain in these two States for the past six weeks and only in the last few days have Georgia, Alabama, and the other Central States had favourable showers. These showers, it is reported have improved conditions considerably, and now that the outlook is for more rain the situation east of the Mississippi River is much brighter. Owing to the perfect cultivation, fields are clean and stands are reported to be good. Apart from some sections, where the late planted has not germinated owing to the drought, the crop in this section of the belt is earlier than usual, and in the event of frost not coming earlier than it did last year, it is believed the damage caused thereby will be light. In the Mississippi valley the conditions have never been more favourable for a bumper crop of both cotton and corn. In the Carolinas extremely high temperatures have prevailed, and owing to the drought a considerable amount of cotton is not up, while that which is above the ground is being retarded in its growth.

### THE LEVER BILL.

Advices from Washisgton report that the Lever Bill, which is a substitute for the Smith Bill passed by the Senate, has been favourably reported by the House Agricultural Committee, and has been placed on the House calendar, with some chance of being considered this session. The bill is to compel the adoption of the Government official standards by all future markets, and prohibit the use in the settlement of contracts of the fixed difference system, substituting the system of commercial differences in determining the relative value of grades delivered on contracts. The bill also provides for a tax of five dollars a bale on dealings in cotton other than the nine Government standards. Several official spot cotton markets are to be established, according to the bill, throughout the United States.

### BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

| Growths. | Fine | Fully Good. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H.G. Bengals | | | 218 | Jan. 1915 |
| M.G. Bengals | 230 | | | " |
| Do. | 207 | | | July |
| M.G. Kandeish | 244 | | | Jan. 1915 |
| Do. | 212 | 202 | | July |
| M.G. Akola, Khamgaum | 256 | | | Jan 1915 |
| Do. | 228 | | | July |
| M.G. Broach | | | 237 | March 1915 |
| Do. | 230 | | | July |
| M.G. Muttia | 210 | 198 | | July |
| Saw-ginned Dharwar | | | 261 | " |
| M.G. Westerns | | | 264 | " |
| H.G. Westerns | | | 259 | " |
| M.G. Compta | | | 279 | " |
| M G. Mirai | | | 284 | " |

### LIVERPOOL OPENER

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone | Barely Steady |
| Estimated Sales | 5,000 |
| Total Imports | 1,000 |

Future delivery prices:—

| Months. | | |
|---|---|---|
| J.A. | 7.11 | — 2 |
| A.S. | 6.94 | " 2 |
| S.O. | 6.70 | " 2 |
| O.N. | 6.63 | " 2 |
| N.D. | 6.56 | " 2 |
| D.J. | 6.56 | " 1 |
| J.F. | 6.56 | " 1 |
| F.M. | 6.57 | " 1 |
| M.A. | 6.58 | " 1 |

## WHEAT AND SEEDS.

*Wheat*:—The Market is steady.

| Quotations — | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready White, Pesi 85 % | 5 | 13 | 0 | R T |
| White Delhi Sept. | 5 | 12 | 6 | " |
| May | 5 | 9 | 6 | " |

*Linseed*:—The Market is quiet.

| Quotations — | Rs | a | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold Brown Ready | 8 | 11 | 0 | R. T. |
| Bold Brown Sept. | 9 | 7 | 6 | R. T |
| May | 9 | 12 | 0 | " |

*Rapeseed*:—The Market is steady.

| Quotations — | Rs | a | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore | 8 | 4 | 0 | R. T. |
| Yellow Cawnpore | 9 | 2 | 0 | " |

*Teaseed*:—The Market is quiet, but steady.

| Quotations — | Rs | a | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| 85 % Bold White | 56 | 0 | 0 |
| Black Kurni | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Yellow Hinganghat | 59 | 0 | 0 |

*Groundnuts*:—The Market is steady.

| Quotations:— | Rs | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold | 48 | 8 | 0 | |
| Small | 47 | 8 | 0 | |

*Mowraseed*:—The Market is steady

| Quotations:— | Rs | a | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 6 | 15 | 0 | R. T. |

*Poppyseed*—The Market is quiet.

| Quotations — | Rs | a | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 11 | 0 | 0 R T |

*Castorseed*—The Market is quiet.

| Quotations — | Rs | a | p | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mauras ready | 34 | 0 | 0 | |
| Forward | 6 | 15 | 0 | R. T. |

*Cottonseed*:—The Market is steady

| Quotations:— | Rs | a | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berar | 25 | 8 | 0 |
| Gunrat | 24 | 8 | 0 |

## RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m Saturday:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 5 746 Bales. |
| Wheat | 9,065 Qrs. |
| Linseed | 4,746 " |
| Rape, Rai, etc. | 1,457 " |
| Gingellyseed | 119 " |
| Poppyseed | 216 " |
| Groundnuts | 118 " |
| Castorseed | 1,353 " |
| Rice | 37,631 " |
| Myrabollams | 160 " |
| Cottonseed | 1,842 " |
| Mowrassed | 1,910 " |
| Gram | 927 " |
| Jowar | 5,526 " |
| Maize | Nil. |
| Barley | Nil. |

During the year 1913, there were in all 18,436 convicts in the Punjab jails, of whom 18,046 were males and 390 females. Of these 298 were literate and the rest illiterate. There was however a small number of juvenile convicts, *viz.*, 88 boys and 2 girls, but 273 men and 4 women were over 60 years of age, classified according to religion, there were 79 Christians, 12,262 Mahomedans, 6,095 Hindus and Sikhs. It is noteworthy that Mahomedan convicts are twice as many as Hindus and Sikhs, though their respective populations are nearly equal.


LEACH & WEBORNY

A. S. Smith, Managing Proprietor.

Telegraphic Add.: "LEACHWEB."

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Any article of Clothing or Household Draperies may be sent to us to be dyed or cleaned, and they will be returned to you equal to new. The work is carefully carried out by an Expert from Vienna.

PRICE LIST FREE

BOMBAY.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, July 8.

Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 9.

Bombay Corporation, Monthly Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 10.

Ball at Government House, Poona.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinemtaograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, Commanding.
Bombay July 7.

466.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Wednesday 8th inst.—Any Company Class Firing.
Thursday 9th, Friday 10th and Saturday, 11th inst.—"H" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday, 12th inst.—"G" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 p.m.

467.—Miniature Range. The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. All recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd class shots are particularly invited to attend.

468.—Machine Gune. The "A" Coy. Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday, the 7th inst. at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

469.—Parade, "G" Company will parade weekly in front of the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesdays.

470.—Bugle Practice.—Until further orders the Bugle Band will parade at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla, at 6 p.m. during the Non-drill season on the first and third Mondays in each month.

471.—Signalling Flags. Members of the Corps who do not intend to join the signalling class this season and are in possession of signalling flags are requested to return them to Head-Qaurters at once.

472.—Maxim Gun Glass. "G" Company Maxim Gun Class will be held at Head-Quarters on Wednesday evenings at 7 p.m. commencing on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron orders by Captain H. Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandant.
Bombay, July 7.

1. Orderly N.-C. Officer for week ending 11th instant.—Corpl. R. Ellis.
2. There will be a Commanding Officers' parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. to-day Tuesday, the 7th instant, (weather permitting). Dress.—Khaki without arms, Hunting saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.
3. There will be Drill in the Town Hall to-day, Tuesday evening, the 7th instant, from 6 to 7-15 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.
4. Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7-30 a.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bo. Light Horse.

## BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..."With the British Colours"..... Tvon Blon.
Overture ....."Le Domno Noir" .....Auber.
Valse ....."Mimi" .....Gardener.
Selection ....."Iolanthe" .....Sullivan.
Morcean ....."Aisha" .....Lindsay.
Selection ....."A. Waltz Dream" .....Strauss.
One Step ....."In My Harem" .....Berlin.

## NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the Common Jury need not attend at the High Court to-day, but they are required to attend on Thursday morning, the 9th instant, at 11-30 o'clock.

## ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

## BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

An "At Home" of members and their friends will be held at the Society's Rooms on Thursday, the 9th July, at 6-15 p.m.

## A DISCLAIMER.

We are requested to say that the report in our issue of yesterday to the effect that Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., had made an offer to acquire the Arab Co., which had been declined is quite incorrect, no such offer having been made either by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., or the Bombay and Persia, S. N. Co.

## DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Monday, one attack and two deaths from plague and one attack and one death from small-pox, were recorded in Bombay City. There were no cholera cases. The single plague attack was reported from Chuckla. The total mortality of the day was 77, as compared with 54 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 88 of 1912. The total number of rats caught on Saturday last was 1429, out of which 9 were found to be plague-infected, 4 of these coming from B Ward 3 from C Ward, and 2 from E Ward, while A, D, F, and G Wards did not send any.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

## ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

NOTICE DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. G. R. Kharraz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of a notice issued at the instance of Sakrullaha Sassamali against Mahomed Issac charging the latter with defamation. Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister, appeared for the respondent.

The facts of the case were that on or about the 2nd May last, the complainant Sakrullaha was charged by the respondent with cheating him in respect of four pieces of silk. The property in question was found pledged with a Marwari by Sakrullaha, who was thereupon placed before Mr. B. N. Athavle, the then Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Athavle upon a consideration of the evidence, gave Sakrullaha the benefit of the doubt and acquitted him. Hence the present charge of defamation brought by Sakrullaha against Mahomed Issac.

Mr. Pandit, arguing for the defence, submitted that his client, Mahomed Issac, had acted in perfectly good faith in taking an action against Sakrullaha and that in doing so he was protected by law. Mr. Pandit relied upon two High Court cases reported in 17 Bombay I. L. R., which decided that a witness could not be prosecuted for defamation in respect of statements made by him while giving evidence in a judicial proceeding.

Mr. Azad for the complainant relied upon a case reported in 37 Calcutta I. L. R. and submitted that the respondent must be placed upon his trial on a charge of defaming his client.

His Worship, relying on the Bombay High Court cases and on the facts of this case, dismissed the complaint, and ordered the respondent to be discharged.

## A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Inspector Goff on Monday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, charged Mukbul Ahmed Hamsherali with theft as a servant of Rs. 1,000 in ten rupee currency notes.

Captain C. Oakshot, Captain of the S. S. Havilder, which is at present berthed at No. 3 Victoria dock, was the complainant. The accused who was his servant, disappeared on the 3rd instant, and he missing the roll of notes, made a complaint to the police, who arrested the accused. Rs. 988-9-9 was recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty, and the complainant joined in the accused's plea for mercy, stating that he wished to give the boy another chance and to take him on his boat on Wednesday. His worship sentenced the accused to receive fifteen stripes.

## DESERTERS.

Two soldiers named Fleming of the Royal Irish Regiment at present stationed at Kirkee and Gill of the 14th Hussars, Mhow arrested by Sergeant Bull of the local police were charged before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate with being deserters. They were handed over to the Military authorities.

## ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

### BROTHERS-IN-LAW AT LOGGERHEADS.

Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, has committed Francis Antone Toloo, of Utan, in Salsette, to the Thana Criminal Sessions, the charge against him being under sections 452 and 436, I. P. C.

The case for the prosecution, as put before the Magistrate by Mr. Purulker, Police Prosecuting Inspector, is that the parties, Toloo and Manoo Caetan Correa (complainant), both of Utan, are brothers-in-law, Roja Paulin, Correa's sister, being the wife of the accused. It is alleged that on the 14th ultimo at 9 p.m. the accused went to complainant's house and gave him a thrashing, and before parting openly threatened that he would come again later on and set fire to his house. In the evening the accused is alleged to have come, with a load of straw on his head, and set fire to the house, and decamped.

The defence, as set up by Mr. Pandurang V. Patil, for the accused, is that the whole case has been got up against his client through the machinations of one Andre Joojoo Henrik, a man in affluent circumstances.

## LIFE'S TROUBLES.

### HINDU YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the morgue on Saturday, last touching the death of Bhavanishunker Mungesh Dhume, a Gaud Saraswat boy, aged 17 years.

It appeared from the evidence that the body of the deceased was found lying between the rails on the down railway line near the bridge on the Mahim creek. The head and both the legs of the deceased had been severed from the body, and were lying scattered about. A letter was found on his person, addressed to the Commissioner of Police, in which was stated:; "I commit suicide as I am no more able to bear up the trouble and exhaustions such as I have received up till now, and which have been destined in my luck in future, unless I commit suicide." It further appeared that the deceased who had lately been doing nothing and had been living with his relations at Girgaum, wrote to his father on Thursday last stating he would like to go and live with him, and his father replied that he had no objection.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

### DISHEARTENED BY DEBTS.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, held an inquest, on Saturday, touching the death of Sadashiv Narayan, a boarding house keeper at Chikalwadi, aged about 40 years. The evidence showed that the deceased was indebted to the extent of Rs. 200, and was consequently despondent, and told his wife that life was not worth living. On Friday morning he was found lying unconscious in his room and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He died on Friday night.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

### BYCULLA CLUB BEAT BOMBAY GYM.

#### EXHILARATING INNINGS BY CADELL.

The annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Byculla Club came off on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the latter by 4 wickets. The game which was keenly contested provided some very enjoyable sport and was remarkable for a couple of fine innings by Cadell and Maclaren. The Bombay Gymkhana going in to bat first made 130 to which the Byculla Club responded with a total of 133 for 6 wickets and thus won the contest, as stated above, by 4 wickets.

The highest individual score of the day was contributed by MacLaren, who hit up 45 in fine style, his innings including two 6's and five 4's. He put a lot of force into his strokes and really played a fine innings, and he was cheered on his return to the pavilion. Equally exhilarating and in some respects even more so was the innings of Cadell, who, though he did not give quite a scientific exhibition of cricket, nevertheless played a notable game. Burney also played fine cricket and contributed an unconquered innings of 37. The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Simms, the Sussex amateur, who secured the remarkable analysis of 7 wickets for 49 runs.

The Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| G. C. Phillips, b Simms | 0 |
| C. MacLaren, b Baker | 45 |
| R. P. Stoneham, c Jamieson, b Simms | 15 |
| E. C. Reid, b Simms | 13 |
| G. S. Dobbie, b Simms | 8 |
| H. G. Trenchell, c Pechey, b Simms | 2 |
| F. W. Sprott, c and b Marrs | 13 |
| F. Goodyear, c and b Simms | 10 |
| H. L. Cass (not out) | 7 |
| Capt. Stevenson, b Simms | 2 |
| C. G. Stileman, c Whitley, b Marrs | 0 |
| Extras | 15 |
| Total | 130 |

BYCULLA CLUB.

| | |
|---|---|
| Reade, c Sprott, b Dobbie | 0 |
| A. R. Burney (not out) | 37 |
| C. D. Baker, b Dobbie | 6 |
| H. L. Simms, c Goodyear, b Phillips | 3 |
| R. Marrs, b Dobbie | 11 |
| P. R. Cadell, c Stoneham, b Phillips | 39 |
| Jamieson, c Stevenson, b Dobbie | 0 |
| Peachey (not out) | 4 |
| Whitley, Comber and Busch, did not bat. | |
| Extras | 33 |
| Total (for 6 wickets) | 133 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

| | O. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Simms | 16 | 49 | 5 | 7 |
| Marrs | 8 | 24 | 1 | 2 |
| Jamieson | 3 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Baker | 5 | 21 | 0 | 1 |

* Bowled 4 no-balls.

BYCULLA CLUB INNINGS.

| | O. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dobbie | 11 | 34 | 2 | 4 |
| Phillips | 10 | 24 | 4 | 2 |
| Stoneham | 5 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| Trenchell | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Stileman | 3 | 25 | 0 | 0 |

PARSEE GYM. v ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYM.

This match was played on Saturday on the Parsi Gymkhana ground and resulted in a draw. The scores:—

Elphinstone College Gymkhana—V. N. Vijaykar 21, M. L. Khare 21, J. A. Cama 3, T. A. Masani 6, M. E. Netscher 27, K. C. Lele 0, K. R. Gunjikar 0, M. B. Wacha 2, N. B. Mehta 18, B. R. Kagal 4, J. P. Dastur (did not bat), extras 10, total for 8 wickets, 112.

Parsi Gymkhana.—Gagrat 6, S. M. Chothia 0, J. D. Modi 15, P. D. Chothia 17, N. B. Saklatwala 10, J. A. D. Naoroji 19, N. P. Pavri 6, H. F. Commissariat 9, the rest did not bat, extras 23, total 105.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL C. C. v TURNER MORRISON C. C.

This match resulted in a win for the F. F. C. C. by 55 runs. The scores:—

F. F. C. C. C.—Bunbury 12, Bapoojee 4, Contractor 32, Jehangir 11, V. Fox 11, Shette 11, M. Fox 13, Khanderao 3, Wamanrao 10, Purshram 8, Kashinath 4, extras 9, total runs, 128.

Turner Morrison C. C.—King 29, Percival 20, Stovin 14, Murray 1, Shanker 0, Butler 1, M. Robertson 0, Pinto 2, De Souza 4, Hagan 1, extras, 1, total runs, 73.

GRINDLAY C. C. v EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

This game was played on Saturday on the Marine Lines and resulted in a win for the Grindlay C. C. by 14 runs only. Scores:—

Grindlay's Club.—Mistry 26, Grave (Capt) 0, Driver J. 18, Limji 2, Shear 4, Croft 0, Unwalla 13, Patel 17, Shapurji 6, Chinoy 3, Daji 0, extras 5, total 94.

Eastern Telegraph Club.—De Souza 6, Fernandes 10, Cootinho 0, D Cruz 43, G. Litna 4, Murray 0, Gonsalvez 0, Barthell 0, Gomes 1, Barco 8, Alfonso 6, extras 2, total 80.

Y. M. C. A. v THOS COOK & SON'S C. C.

This game played on Saturday, and was won by Thos Cook & Son's C. C. by 65 runs. Scores:—

Y. M. C. A. Club.—A Maine 4, A. Gosford 1, Torridge 5, L. Walsh 5, Macmullen 3, G. Cleary 0, George 11, S. King 0, Makintosh not out 0, E. Judah 1, J. Meyers 2, extras 2, total 34.

Thos Cook & Son's Club.—Vaidya 41, Chandavarkar 12, Chikramane 15, Jervis 3, Shripad 2, Coutinho 6, Stedman 3, Shivrao 0, Neil 3, Teasdale 6, Raghvesh not out 2, extras 6, total 99.

BANK OF BOMBAY C. C. v THOMAS COOK & SON'S C. C.

This game was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Thomas Cook C. C. by 8 runs. Scores:—

Thomas Cook & Sons C. C.—Chikramane 2, Vaidya 8, Thorley 11, Jervis 5, Shripad 9, Coutinho 7, Ugrankar 2, Shivrao 7, Raghvesh 1, Teasdale 7, Neil 4, extras 3, total 66.

Bank of Bombay C. C.—Navalkar 0, Trilokekar 3, Vagal 17, Dharadhar 6, Dibbs 2, Dorabji 11, Milne 11, Gazdar 0, Anandrao 0, Desai 4, Naik 1, extras 3, total 58.

P. & O. CO'S C. C. v DAVID SASSOON & CO. C. C.

This match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the P. & O. Club by 107 runs. The scores.— P. & O. C. C. 123; David Sassoon C. C. 16.

BANDRA CATHOLIC GYMKHANA v HONGKONG BANK C. C.

This match was played on the Cross Maidan ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Bandra Catholic Gymkhana by an innings and 60 runs. Scores:—Hongkong Bank: First Innings 20; Second Innings 17. Bandra Catholic Gymkhana: First Innings 97.

NEW CENTURY C. C. v R. M. C. C.

This game was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the New Century Club by an innings and nine runs. The scores:—R. M. C. C. First Innings 18; Second Innings 25. New Century C. C. First Innings 52.

PAREKH C. C. v SIXTEEN STARS C. C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday last on the Esplanade between the Parekh C. C. and the Sixteen Stars C. C. which resulted in a win for the Parekh C. C. by 22 runs. The scores:—Parekh C. C, 72; Sixteen Stars C. C, 50.

KSHATRIYA C. C. v DAIWADNYA C. C.

This game was played on the Cross Maidan on Sunday and resulted in a draw. The Daiwadnyas going in first scored 69 runs, while time was called when the Kshatriyas had replied with 63 runs, with the loss of 9 wickets.

## BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was an excellent attendance of members at a meeting of the above Club held on Sunday last.

The opening event—a 10-bird handicap sweep at unknown angles—was won by E.E. Janion, second prize being taken by A. W. Noble after shooting off a tie with five other shooters.

A similar sweep, to which two prizes were added, came next, A. Leeson with nine kills and one handicap, obtained the first prize, A. W. Noble with six kills and three handicap, took the second prize, and R. E. Braithwaite, J. Cuninghame Dr. Suter, and E. E. Janion divided the third prize.

The first round in the competition for the Clay Bird Shooting Association Medals was then shot, the conditions being that eight shoots are to be held, the shooter returning the highest total with his six best shoots including handicap shall be entitled to receive a gold medal, and the second highest scorer, a silver one. W. S. Rogers with eight kills and one handicap, W. Fraser with seven kills and two handicap and E. E. Janion with six kills and three handicap returned the highest scores.

For the next event, the Nobel Cup, thirteen shooters handed in their entries, R. E. Braithwaite and Dr. Suter each with six kills and three handicap were the top scorers, and on shooting off for the holdership of the Cup the latter was successful.

A Spoon competition followed in which D. W. Johnstone with eight kills and one handicap was seen to advantage closely followed by R. E. Braithwaite, W. S. Rogers, and J. Cuninghame with a total of 8 each inclusive of handicap.

The Colt Competition was the final event shooters being restricted to the use of one barrel only, A. Leeson with seven kills and W. Fraser with six kills and one handicap tied and on shooting off the tie the latter was the winner.

## CHITTAGONG POLITICAL MURDER.

### REWARDS FOR MISSING SUSPECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 6.

During the investigation into the Chittagong murder case, in which Satyendra Nath Sen was shot dead by some young men, Nagendra who, was a witness for the Crown in some Eastern Bengal political cases and who was supposed to be the intended victim of the assassins, has made a statement to the police.

It is said that he mentioned the names of two young men of Dacca whom he suspects to be the assassins. The police took out warrants and searched the houses of their relatives at Dacca, Naraingunj and at their respective villages but they were nowhere to be found.

The local police are now offering a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the arrest of Aditya Datta *alias* Saroj Bandhu Datta *alias* Nishi Datta *alias* Amar Nath Datt, son of Ananda Datta of village Baruna in the district of Dacca. He is described as being of dark complexion, pointed nose, strong build and tall scature. He is aged about 24 years. Another reward of Rs. 1,000 is also offered for the arrst of Nalini Kanta Ghosh *alias* Nikhil Nath Roy *alias* Nikhil Charan Chakravarty *alias* Master, son of Joy Chundra Ghose, of Jhowgara, in the district of Dacca. The description given of him is dark complexion, thin build, tall, depressed chest, age about 20 years. It is alleged that the latter is an associate of the former who is said to have committed the crime.

## HINDU CRICKET.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As one deeply interested in the future that awaits the Hindus in the coming quadrangular matches I take this early opportunity right at the beginning of the cricket season to draw public attention to several points in that connection.

Last year when our confreres the Mahomedans distinguished themselves by lowering the Parsi flag and met us in the finals and drew level, I felt, with the majority of those who witnessed that neck-to-neck contest for superiority, that the Hindus were robbed of a win by bad management and worse fielding. I do not propose to enter into the various causes that contributed to the games' ill turn for the Hindus, because now is the time not to brood over the sins of the past which have weighed us down but to think of our plans for the future.

Fortunately for the Hindus they possess a "sure thing" in Baloo, their crack bowler, who can always do some work of outstanding merit. He is not the Baloo of old who inspired a wholesome fear in most of the batsmen on the Bombay grounds, but still he can juggle with the ball as few can. Last year in Chanda Rana, Sempre, Joshi and Talpade, we had a quartette of bowlers, who, though they might not be classy enough are far above the common run and were to some extent very sucessful. The performance of Chanda Rana who played in these matches for the first time was highly meritorious and holds him forth as a promising bowler of the future. Among the batsmen Deodhar, Diveker and Pai stood out as most capable scorers and Talpade and Sempre also contributed their share towards a large total. Then the question that remains for us to decide is why in spite of such remarkable talent in both the departments of the game we lose the matches? It is not nerves. It is not bad cricket. Then what is it. It is bad fielding. I do not mean to suggest that the ground fielding is bad, neither do I describe the fielding as faulty. But never does the Hindu fielding rise to a pitch of brilliancy at all. It is one thing to field without mistakes or with a few excusable ones. It is another to field with a deftness and sharpness that will dazzle the crowd and reap a useful harvest of wickets. Such a pitch of excellence in the fielding department can only be achieved by regular practice and keeping the men fit. It is no use to turn up on the cricket field the hero of an admiring crowd after a month's haphazard, "don't care" sort of practice at the nets. Physical fitness and not reputation succeeds on the cricket field.

The second reason is not far to seek. There ought to be more permanent interest in Hindu cricket in place of the spasmodic outbursts of frenzy which agitate the lovers of cricket. In the month of September a Committee of Selection should start early in the season laying out a plan of work and set about arranging for the various measures for the turn of a representative as well as a classy eleven. Not only should they endeavour to get the best men, but see that they are in the best form and condition. They should also try to play them in company from time to time and having assigned each of them a special place on the field, ought to let them specialise in that position.

Besides this there is the restriction which precludes Hindu cricketers resident outside the Bombay Presidency taking part in the play. It is high time that such a restriction which unfairly handicaps the Hindus alone was done away with and it should be the earnest endeavour of the Selection Committee to agitate for its immediate repeal.

The choice of the captain should be a free one and that onerous post should be in the hands of the best and most competent man on the field, who, gifted with a ripe experience and mature judgment can direct the game and bring the Hindus nearer success, if not to it.—Yours, etc.,

C. S. T.

## REPORTED THEFTS.

Dorabshah Maneckji, manager of Messrs. D. C. Oomrigar and Co., has reported the theft of currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 160. He states that he closed his shop on the night of the 2nd instant, and on opening it the next morning he found the premises had been entered, and the property mentioned above stolen.

Mr. Munchershah H. Mistry, manager of Messrs. Walter Nutter and Co. has reported that his room on the third floor of a house at Khetwadi was broken into some time during Friday night and property of the value of Rs. 552 stolen. The articles stolen included a gold watch of the value of Rs 400 and a sewing machine worth Rs. 80. The machine has been recovered.

Mahomed Abdul Hai, a hotel keeper, residing at Sandhurst Road, has reported that on his return home at 12-30 a.m. on Saturday morning he found two wooden boxes and a tin trunk lying open and ornaments valued at Rs. 3,975 missing therefrom. His wife and servant had returned at 10 p.m. leaving the door open for him.

## "LIVE" WIRE TRAGEDY.

### POSTMAN KILLED AT MALABAR HILL.

Krishna Gopal, aged 20, a postman in the Malabar Hill Post Office, met with a fatal accident on Friday last. It appears that the deceased was going to work and had his umbrella open as it was raining at the time. As he neared the Post Office on the Ridge Road, he was seen to fall.

It appeared that a telephone wire had broken and fallen across an electric wire running over the compound of Mr. Turner Laing's bungalow on Gibles Road. The loose end of the telephone wire was trailing on the ground, and the deceased came in contact with the wire which had become extra charged owing to its contact with the electric wire. He died instantaneously. He had two burns on the arm and leg.

The body was ordered to be disposed of without holding an inquest.

## FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

### HARWOOD LEAGUE: FIRST DIVISION.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS (4) BEAT G. I. P. ATHLETIC (1).

Yesterday on the Cooperage the Sherwood Foresters beat the G. I. P. Athletic by four goals to one. A shower of rain, which fell a few minutes before the game commenced made the ground somewhat treacherous, but nevertheless the game was one which contained many brilliant bits of play. The railway men put up a sturdy fight, but the Sherwoods were three clear goals their superior.

The military team opened brilliantly and within fifteen minutes had registered three points. The first score came from Boot, who beat Dawson hopelessly at close quarters with a "grounder." Thornley followed a couple of minutes later with a "upish" drive which Dawson got his hands on to, but could not stay, and Muir put through the third goal against his side by reaching his foot out to a low shot from Boot which was travelling outside the mark. Up to this time the play had been almost entirely in favour of the military team. A transfer saw the G. I. P. forwards make an effort and Williams "headed" a ball in the direction of the goal. It was one of those extremely difficult shots for a goalkeeper to judge, and usually results that individual tipping the leather over his own cross-bar. Edwards did the only thing possible, but the ball hit the cross-bar and bounded over the line. It is the first point registered against the Sherwood Foresters this season, and while the railway are to be congratulated, Edwards was in no way to blame. He usually gives the impression of safety personified, although, of course, he has never been subject to any great trial. But in such work as he has had to do he took no chances whatever.

After the point scored by the G. I. P. the game became more strenuous, the railway having a little more of the game than they did previously, but without in any way challenging the superiority of the military team. Half time came without any further score. In the second period the G. I. P. did more attacking, but play was chiefly confined to the railway half. Mee, hurting himself, fell off his game, but Dawson had a number of difficult shots to negotiate. He was, however, only beaten once, when Cunningham re-directed a fast "feeder" from Unwin over his head, out of reach, and into the net.

Sutton, the left-half of the Sherwoods, played a glorious game. He was constantly on the ball, tackling, intercepting passes, and feeding his forwards, with a judgment and dash that was a delight to watch. Unwin seems to dislike a wet ground, and yesterday was completely off his game. The forwards opened very well but fell of in their shooting as the game wore on. Carwood found Peel extremely difficult to get past, while Hampton, who partnered Buyford yesterday was a poor substitute.

Peel and Borlase were the outstanding men on the G. I. P. team. The former played a wonderfully good game and again and again proved too much for the Sherwood attack. Had it not been for the excellent showing he made the score against his side would have been much larger. None of the forwards were seen to any great advantage. Williams, to whom the honour of knotching the first point against the Sherwoods, being the least conspicuous. Ridley sent in a few good centres, while Armstrong was occasionally prominent. Dawson looked none too safe.

The following were the teams:—

*Sherwood Foresters*:—Edwards, goal; Buyford and Hampton, backs; Hayward, Unwin and Sutton, halves; Carwood, Thornley, Boot, Cunningham and Mee, forwards.

*G. I. P. Athletic*:—Dawson, goal; Eagle and Peel, backs; Borlase, Shankling and Muir, halves; MacDonald, Ridley, Armstrong, Pearman and Williams, forwards.

*Referee*:—Mr. H. L. Inwood.

### SECOND DIVISION.

LUSO-INDIANO (5) BEAT RANGERS (0).

On the Marine Lines, in the Second Division of the League the Instituto Luso-Indiano beat the Rangers, who played two short throughout, by five goals to nil.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

*Division I*:—Hornets v. Grant Medicals, Cooperage, 5-45.

*Division II*:—Bombay Gymkhana "A" v. Customs, Oval, 5-45.

## SEQUEL TO FARIDPUR CONSPIRACY CASE.

### AN AMPLY-PROVED CHARGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 6.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Sherfuddin, delivered judgment in the rule issued on behalf of Baman Chunder Chuckerbutty, an accused in the Faridpur Conspiracy Case, who was convicted of intimidating a witness and sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

His Lordship discharged the rule holding that the charge was amply proved and refused to show any clemency.

He said that after political cases, assassinations and bomb throwing followed, the victims being police officers and approvers and this must be stopped. No mercy ought to be shown to people who threaten witness.

## FEAST OF ST. PETER.

The parishioners of St. Peter's Church, Bandra, celebrated with great eclat on Sunday last the feast of their church patron St. Peter. The Rev. Father Waldman, S.J. superior of the church, conducted the Solemn High Mass of the feast. The service was imposing and impressive. After the Gospel Rev. Father Aylinger, S.J. ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent sermom on the lives of the Great Fisherman St. Peter and of the present Holy Father. It created a deep impression on the minds of the congregation, especially when the preacher dwelt on the life of the present Pontiff.

## NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for Constructing Temporary Lines for the Police at Ahmednagar, will be received by the Undersigned upto 1 p.m. on MONDAY the 20th July 1914, accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 50.

2. Forms of Tenders can be had from the Accountant of the Undersigned on payment of Annas 8 during Office hours except Sundays and Holidays. Specifications and plans of the work will be shown, if required.

3. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Central Division.

4. On the cover of the Tender the following words should be superscribed "Tender for Constructing Temporary Lines for the Police at Ahmednagar."

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Ahmednagar, 2nd July, 1914. 3132

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Tuesday, July 7, 1914.*

## THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE UNIVERSITIES.

In its June Educational Supplement "The Times" commences a series of articles on Indian universities. As is usual when "The Times" or its contributors deal with Indian affairs, the contribution, by its fallacies and exaggeration, defeats its own object. No one denies the existence of defects in the Indian university system, but ill-informed prejudice of the kind exhibited by the writer in "The Times" is not only barren, but must be positively offensive to the educational authorities in this country as well as to all friends of Indian education. The writer trots out the familiar story of "a rigid system of text-books and examinations which discourage individuality, and is satisfied with the absorption and reproduction of arid and uncriticised facts and generalisations," and, further, that Indian students "fail to appreciate the value of independence of mind, of capacity for initiative, and of a critical sanity of judgment." If this means that the average Indian student is addicted to cramming, it applies equally to the average student in all countries; and if the Indian is more addicted to it than his European counterpart, it is principally because he comes to the university imperfectly prepared in English, the medium of instruction, and naturally finds cramming the easiest road to a "pass." But the value of "The Times" strictures of Indian university education will be apparent when one considers that the condition of things so vividly portrayed has almost passed away, and will soon be a thing of the past. For, as far as the higher examinations are concerned, no rigid adherence to text-books now exists, and the "absorption of arid facts, and generalisations" has not at present the remotest chance of success in the examinations.

"The Times" writer omits to say anything about the immense strides university education has made in India within recent years, and how the leaders of educational reform in India,—both Indian and English,—are still grappling with the complex problems which he so airily criticises. Year by year the standard of learning in the Indian universities is being steadily raised, a fact which is not without promise that even the "failed B.A.", so long the Aunt Sally of Anglo-Indian jeers, will in the near future be quite as well educated a person as his European congener. The writer also omits to mention that the Indian student has been making remarkable headway recently, thus disproving the charges made against him. He is no longer content with second-hand ideas, having in numerous instances given remarkable proof of his capacity to think independently. In increasing numbers, year by year, he is following up new lines of research in science, medicine and mathematics which are likely to give an immense impetus to higher education in this country. No experienced educationist can deny to the Indian student a zest for the acquisition of knowledge almost unsurpassed in Europe, except perhaps in Scotland and Germany; nor can it be denied, in justice to him, that where he fails it is largely because of the want or inadequacy of facilities provided for him.

The astonishing thing, however, in "The Times" article is that the writer, who can hardly be credited with being a practical controversialist, rather foolishly reveals the basis on which his opinions are founded, as is illustrated in the following paragraph:

This class, with its grievances and discontents, its ambitions, its consciousness of power, its belief in itself, its captivity to second-hand ideas, is the dominant factor in the politics of India, and will continue to be so in an increasing degree. All the problems of Indian government ultimately depend on the character and aims of this class. Hence the importance of understanding the university system which has produced this class, of discovering how far and in what ways the system is responsible for the unhappy state of things that now exists, and of considering whether it is possible, by any amendments of the system, to improve the training of this class, to equip them more adequately for the great part they are destined to play in the life and government of their country, and to remove or diminish the suspicion and distrust which at present mark their attitude towards the ruling powers.

The above sentences are eloquent of the writer's obsession. The Indian university is to be condemned because it has failed to produce the mental docility and subservience which he would fain see! This attitude, it is to be feared, is characteristic of those who make a fetish of what Mr. Bernard Shaw calls "abject morality." It is not only illogical, but irrational. It is also cowardly, for it shrinks from the consequences of education in a people who refuse any longer to be exploited in the interests of others. It is also not complimentary to the policy of British rule in India, the avowed and often-declared aim of which is to lead the people to the attainment, in time, of political and economic independence. The article belongs to the wearisome series of attacks on education in this country with which "The Times" is chiefly identified, and if it may be taken as a criterion of what is to follow, readers in this country will not await subsequent contributions with any interest at all.

## REFORM IN MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The recommendation made by the Royal Commission on University Education in London to the effect that clinical teaching in a university medical college should be given by whole-time professors appears to have been adopted by the medical school of the John Hopkins University, Baltimore. The General Education Board, founded by Mr. Rockefeller, has appropriated the sum of 1,500,000 dollars for the purpose of so endowing certain clinical professorships in the medical school of the John Hopkins University that the occupants of the chairs might be enabled to devote themselves entirely to teaching and research and refrain from engaging in private practice. The fund is named after Dr. W. H. Welch, who has done so much for the medical profession in the United States by his administrative ability and his stimulating work in pathology. With a view to rouse local interest in the medical profession and the authorities concerned with the management of the medical school and the hospitals, we quote the opinion of Dr. Welch in the matter. He believes that this change will meet the greatest pressing need of higher medical education, and will result in a great gain for patients in the hospitals, for students in the school, and for graduates seeking advanced training and opportunities and will promote the science and art of medicine. Such is the opinion of Dr. Welch and the Royal Commission and it is entitled to great weight. The General Education Board have placed no restriction upon the freedom of any of the professors who will be in a position "to do any service that either science or humanity demands." They will be free to see and treat any one, whether inside or outside the hospital, but they will accept no personal fee for any such service. The purpose is to secure for the departments of medicine and surgery a staff of teachers devoting their whole time to the work of the medical school and hospital, and thus standing in the same relation to those subjects as do the teachers of the underlying sciences and university professors in general. While unrestricted as to seeing private patients, any professional fee for such service is to go to the hospital or university to further teaching and research along the lines contemplated.

In reference to this question it is to be noted that the Bombay medical profession has frequently urged similar views upon Government in order to make the medical education imparted to the students of the only medical college in this Presidency more and more efficient. Lord Reay, who took a special interest in medical education and reform, received a deputation at Poona of local medical men connected with the Union, and discussed with them the various reforms in education given at the Grant Medical College, and the clinical teaching at the hospitals. It was during his Excellency's regime that several new hospitals came into life, as, for instance, the Cama, the Albless and the Motlabai; the scheme of honorary physicians and surgeons for the public hospitals received liberal consideration; several reforms were made in the teaching of the students at the Grant Medical College; and, last but not least, a whole-time, well-paid professor in physiology was appointed and who was not to engage in private practice or consultation.

In this work of medical educational reform the Bombay Medical Union has, since its formation, taken the leading part, often in spite of rebuffs and opposition from members of the Indian Medical Service. But the members of the Union have persevered, always working for the welfare of the medical student, and the elevation of the Indian medical profession. Consisting of a number of influential medical practitioners of this University, not a few of whom hold European and English degrees and diplomas, and representing independent views and opinions, the Medical Union of Bombay continues to enjoy in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of the general public.

## Notes of the Day

**The India Council Bill.**

Our concern at the dangerous character of the India Council Bill is not lessened by the anxious solicitude displayed on its behalf by that enlightened and liberal organ of opinion the "Daily Telegraph." When this representative journal of dull middle-class conservatism condescends to notice Indian affairs, it is generally fairly probable that it has been inspired. Where the inspiration comes from on this occasion is fairly clear. It is not Lord Crewe, because, as an Opposition journal, the "Daily Telegraph" would not be likely to listen to any plea of the Secretary of State, and it is not Lord Curzon or Lord Lansdowne, because they have condemned the Bill. It is obvious that the inspiration comes from the India Office, the permanent staff of which are the begetters of the Bill, and the only people who can have any keen interest in its passing into law in its present form. The "Daily Telegraph" has been instructed to urge the necessity of accepting the measure as the "minimum concession" to Indian sentiment. It does not seem to be aware, or tacitly ignores, the fact that it is the wholesale revolution in the scheme of administration of the India Office that has aroused so much suspicion and opposition in this country.

**The Attitude of the Delegates.**

As far as the so-called election of the two Indian members is concerned this, if it stood alone, certainly might be accepted as a "minimum concession" in the hope that it might be improved upon in the near future. It certainly represents the admission of a principle for which Indian opinion has been contending, and we take it that it is for this reason, and nothing else, that the Congress Delegates have urged that the Bill should not be rejected But, taking the Bill as a whole, is the admission of this principle worth the price that we are asked to pay for it? Is it worth the price of putting the control of Indian affairs from Home almost unchecked into the hands of the permanent officials, of allowing them not only to do the work of the Secretary of State, and to work in secret, but also to dictate to and control on their own account the Departments in Simla or Delhi? This is what the Bill appears to mean, and what Lord Crewe has practically said it means. If the Bill is accepted and goes to a Select Committee we trust that the Congress Delegates will not carry their approval or acquiescence further than the admission of the elective principle and the obligation to have a minimum of two Indian members.

**Mexican Elections.**

In reference to the farcical character of the elections in Mexico City, reported by Reuter to-day, it should be mentioned that this defect in the exercise of the franchise is not singular to Mexico, but is common to the Latin-American countries with few exceptions. The want of education makes the masses indifferent to, or incapable of, an intelligent use of the suffrage, and the long revolutionary struggles which preceded their independence accustomed the people to the settlement of political questions by the bullet more than the ballot. In connection with Mexican elections an interesting passage appears in General Foster's Memoirs, published in 1910. General Foster, who was formerly American Minister to Mexico, writes:—

During my seven years' residence in Mexico I often visited the polling places at election days, but I never saw a citizen deposit a ballot, and rarely did I find any persons at the polls besides the election officers. An American merchant, who had resided many years in the city of Oaxaca and possessed the esteem of the people, in answer to my inquiries about the elections, said that one of the polling places was always held near his store, and that he generally passed most of the election day chatting in company with the officers of the Election Board. He stated that it was a very rare occurrence that any citizen came to the polls to vote, the only persons doing so usually being the officers of the Election Board, who went through the act with the most ceremonious gravity imaginable. Everybody understood that the elections were a farce. The officers 'to be elected' were fixed upon by the Governor and a special circle, and the list was generally known before the election was held.

**Lunatic Asylums in the Presidency.**

The Report has just been issued on the administration of the various lunatic asylums in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1913. One important measure of reform was successfully carried out during the year. This was the transference of the inmates, numbering 287, of the Poona and Colaba asylums to the newly established Central Asylum at Yerauda. The Poona and Colaba asylums have been closed. The Central Asylum at Yerauda, which will accommodate 276 males and 110 females, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,15,271 and was opened on the 4th June 1913. Excluding the Yerauda Asylum there are at present five other asylums in the Presidency, at Ratnagiri, Dharwar, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Naupada (Thana District) respectively. The total population of all the asylums at the end of the year was 1,450 as compared with 1,450 in 1912. The admissions and readmissions numbered 337 males and 71 females as compared 353 females and 76 females in the previous year. Of this total of admissions during the year, Europeans and Eurasians numbered 26, Indian Christians 25, Hindus 222 and Mahomedans 117. The remaining 18 belonged to the other races. It is interesting to note that labourers, as usual, formed the majority of those admitted numbering 55. There were 27 merchants and traders, 24 clerks, 23 mendicants, 22 cultivators, seven teachers, 88 of various occupations and 82 of "no occupation." The ages of the lunatics show that 34 were under 20 years, 310 were between 20 and 40 years, 63 were between 40 and 60 years, one was over 60 years of age. The abuse of alcohol is reported to have been the cause of insanity in 21 cases, and indulgence in ganja, bhang, etc., in 41 cases.

**Low Mortality.**

The year under notice saw a very gratifying decline in the mortality rate in these asylums. There were 106 deaths in all in 1913, as against 160 in 1912. The ratio of deaths to the daily average strength was 9.6 per cent. against 15.3 per cent. in 1912. Tuberculosis is said to have been the cause of 31 deaths or 29.25 per cent. of the total mortality. Next to this fell disease, diarrhoea, and dysentery were responsible for 28 deaths. The general health of the inmates during the year seems to have been on the whole satisfactory, with the exception of those at Yerauda, Naupada and Hyderabad. Of the total population of these asylums, 137 were discharged cured. 104 were transferred to the care of friends, 2 were transferred to other asylums, 6 escaped, 5 were removed to the non-criminal list and 1 was sent for trial. The toal expenditure on all the asylums amounted to Rs. 13,34,904-13-4 as compared with Rs. 2,73,209-3-11 in 1912, the large excess in 1913 being due to including the cost (Rs. 10,15,271) of the new Central Asylum at Yarauda.

**Report of Bhavnagar State.**

Bhavnagar is one of the most interesting States in Kathiawar. From the Report on the administration of the State for 1913-14, which has just been issued, we note that the standard of administration is being gradually brought up to the level of that in British India, and in some instances above it. One noteworthy feature of the administration is the complete separation of Judicial and Executive functions and the decentralisation of authority is another. In initiating these measures the Maharaja has given a signal proof of his enlightenment and his example, it is to be hoped, will be followed by other ruling chiefs. In agriculture, cotton, wheat, oil-seeds, and rice all record a substantial increase. Prices of food-stuffs were satisfactory and wages of field-labourers showed a slight upward tendency. Education is progressing satisfactorily, and the erection of school buildings where they are either absent or inadequate is becoming a popular form of private benevolence. We learn with pleasure that besides a liberal expenditure on education in the State, the Darbar maintains a number of pupils at several institutions in the Bombay Presidency, one scholarship of Rs. 333 a month being tenable in England for the study of geology and metallurgy. With regard to railway extension, the Report records the sanction of the British Government for the construction of the Ranpur-Dhanduka-Dholka Railway, one section to be worked by the Bhavnagar Durbar, and the other by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. This marks the close of a long-standing controversy between the Durbar and the Bombay Government, the following sentence in the Report being worth reproduction. "Though this decision does not secure to Bhavnagar the whole of its vested interest, still, in his usual conciliatory attitude, and with a view to prevent the occurrence of any further delay in the sanction to the construction of this useful chord, his Highness has, content with the partial relief it gives him, thankfully accepted the said decision."

## A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Would you allow me space in your columns to correct a mistake which has unfortunately occurred in the publication of the English version of my drama "The King of the Dark Chamber." The translation was made for me by my friend Mr. Kshitish Chandra Sen, I.C.S., Bombay, but by a regrettable mistake of the Publishers it has been ascribed to me. I wish to make amends to Mr. Sen at the earliest possible moment for my Publisher's error, and have cabled to them about it.—Yours etc.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

# MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S FUNERAL.

## A SIMPLE CEREMONIAL.

## MR. JESSE COLLINGS GRIEF-STRICKEN.

### MEMORIAL SERVICES WIDELY REPRESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

Mr. Chamberlain's body was conveyed to Birmingham very quietly, but along the route from Paddington numbers of people came out to watch the train pass. As the train neared Birmingham, the railway was practically lined with watchers.

THE FUNERAL.

LONDON, July 6.

Mr. Chamberlain was buried to-day at Keyhill, Birmingham, with the utmost simplicity in accordance with his desire. Vast crowds lined the route to Keyhill.

The service was held in the Unitarian Church: Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and other relatives, the Lord Mayor and Corporation, professors of the University and all the prominent people of Birmingham were present.

Mr. Jesse Collings was grief-sticken and had to be assisted to his seat. The ceremony was a very brief one.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Other memorial services were held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and St. Lawrence Jewry. At the former service representatives of the King and Queen, members of the Royal Family, Cabinet Ministers, members of Parliament of all shades of opinion, representatives of the Dominions, Ambassadors and members of all classes of the community were present. The ceremony at St. Lawrence Jewry was attended by prominent personages in the City.

## "GREATEST MODERN IMPERIALIST."

### AUSTRALIAN TRIBUTES TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, July 6.

All Australian papers pay tributes to the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

Mr. Deakin, the ex-Premier, describes him as the greatest modern Imperialist.

## OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

The death is announced of Mr. Sydney Grundy, dramatic author.

Mr. Charles Sydney Grundy, whose death is announced by Reuter, was a well-known and popular playwright. He was educated at Owen's College, Manchester, and practised successfully as a barrister for several years in his early career. His first play was a comedietta entitled "A Little Change," which was produced at the Haymarket on the 13th July, 1872, and since then the number of plays he produced were very numerous, some of which met with a considerable amount of popularity, "A Pair of Spectacles," "The Arabian Nights," "Haddon Hall" being amongst the number.

Mr. Sydney Grundy was sixty-eight years old.

## FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

### REAR-ADMIRAL ASHE KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

The death has occurred as the result of a motor accident of Rear-Admiral Edward Percy Ashe.

Rear-Admiral Edward Percy Ashe, M.V.O., retired from the service in 1907. He served in the Egyptian war in 1882 and was awarded the Egyptian Medal with the Khedive's bronze star. The deceased was 62 year's old at the time of death.

## NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS.

### HOME RULE FUND COMMITTEE'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, July 6

The Home Rule Fund Committee has telegraphed to the Nationalist volunteers to stand firm and not repeat the sad story of the Grattan volunteers.

The Committee assures the volunteers that it is determined that arms shall be found. The Committee has also cabled to Mr. Redmond that he must either force Government to withdraw the prohibition of the importation of arms or relinquish control of the volunteers.

# CHINA'S PRESENT POSITION.

## DR. MORRISON'S BELIEF.

## ENCOURAGING AND CHEERY VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

Addressing the London Chamber of Commerce on the present position of China, Dr. Morrison, Political Adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic, said that the view which seemed to be held in Great Britain, that China was at present in a state of anarchy, was in direct conflict with all the evidence available to him.

All the influence of foreign advisers and of the more thoughtful Chinese was opposed to obtaining foreign loans except for certain restricted uses.

China's difficulties were less now than at any other time since the revolution and order was being maintained.

A PERMANENT CONSTITUTION.

Continuous extension of railways, posts and telegraphs and inland steam navigation were steadily strengthening the authority of the central government.

The present provisional constitution was well adapted to the people and well fitted to prepare them to evolve a form of representative government. The Council of State would now draw up a permanent constitution and submit it to the National Assembly.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Referring to satisfactory foreign relations, he said that relations with England were unusually cordial, the only outstanding question was Tibet, and the attitude of the British Government on the opium question had won the approval of all thinking Chinese.

The industrial development of the country was more promising than at any other time since his arrival in China and the financial outlook was also good.

There was every indication that the salt collection would increase. The new taxes were coming in well and there were still four millions sterling of the Five Power loan unexpended. China had now every hope that she would be permitted to revise the customs tariff. Dr. Morrison concluded by asking his audience to bring good sense and a sense of justice to bear on the consideration of Chinese affairs.

## BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS APPEAL.

### ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, July 6.

The hearing of the appeal in the Buckingham-Stephens case was resumed to-day before Mr. Hunt, officiating Chief Justice, and Krishnan Pandalay, acting Puisne Judge. On Friday Mr. George, Police Commissioner, who had come to watch the case on behalf of the prosecution, was given a seat on the bench along with the other two judges. In the course of the hearing Messrs. Hunt and George used to talk to each other when the vakil was arguing the case. This has been adversely commented on.

To-day Mr. Seshier contended that the deceased, Stephens, was suffering from tuberculosis and that therefore, he was in a depressed condition. Counsel quoted medical authorities to show that people subject to tuberculosis were generally unsociable and unsettled in mind and have even been known to have contemplated suicide.

He then examined the circumstances antecedent to the deceased's death and maintained that all those circumstances brought about the self-destruction of Stephens. After surveying the situation, Mr. Seshier observed that his conclusion was, that there was not a shred of evidence to blacken or defame the characters of a lady like Mrs. Stephens or that of a gentleman like Swynny much less to brand them as murderers.

He then proceeded to criticise the halting nature of the medical evidence, also the depositions of some of the prosecution witnesses whose inconsistencies, he said, were exposed. He had not finished when the court rose for the day.

## SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON, AT AKOLA.

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AKOLA, July 4.

On Thursday in reply to an address presented to him by the Municipality Sir Benjamin Robertson declared that it was a source of great gratification to him that he should have contributed in some small measure to the South African settlement which was due to the reasonableness with which both sides approached the discussion of the questions outstanding and to the practical and thoroughly far-minded way in which the Commission of Enquiry investigated the various problems submitted to it. He hoped that the spirit of reasonableness and fair mindedness would continue to govern the relationships which subsist between the British Indians in South Africa and the people of the Union.

# INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

## "GRAVE CONCERN AT LORDS' ATTITUDE"

## MILD CHARACTER OF THE PROPOSALS.

### INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND ELECTION PRINCIPLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that responsible Indian and Anglo-Indian circles in London are gravely concerned at the attitude of the House of Lords towards the India Council Bill and hope that their Lordships will bear in mind the very mild character of the India Office proposals is to-day's debate.

The Indian Government, the paper adds, is understood to be in full agreement with the suggestion that at least two Indian members shall be elected and if three had been proposed it is unlikely that an official objection would have been raised.

The Bill represents the minimum concession to the suggestions of several prominent Indians who have held high office under the Government.

## MR. MONTAGU'S REJOINDER TO LORD CURZON.

### PREFERS A MORE MODERN ADVISORY BODY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

Replying in a letter to "The Times" to criticisms passed on the India Council Bill by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords last week, Mr. Montagu says, that he has no cause to be ashamed of his part in initiating the Bill.

His object is not ruthless destruction nor the satisfaction of his personal predilictions, but the adaptation to modern conditions of a system petrified in a statute founded upon conditions over half a century old.

There is grave danger in the lack of sympathy between the Executive Government in India and the controlling office at Home.

Such lack of sympathy is due not to the Secretary of State's exercise of his functions of the revision and determining of the policy, but to intolerable procrastination inevitable under the India Office system and the tendency to undue interference from Home in the minutiae of administration, which come not from the Secretary of State, but from the Council, whose energies are naturally turned in this direction by their Indian formed and regularized habit of mind.

Hence Mr. Montagu's preference for a smaller and more modern advisory body working upon a more elastic, more adaptable and a speedier system.

## ARMY RESERVISTS.

### TO BE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO COLOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

The "Morning Post" learns that the Army Council has decided to allow a limited number of Reservists of section A or B to return to the colours to complete their period of original enlistment. They will not be liable for drafting abroad and at present only unmarried men will be accepted.

## AMENDMENT OF INDIAN PORTS ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 6.

It is reported that the Government of India will take the earliest possible opportunity to amend the Indian Ports Act of 1908, and that the legislation will include provisions for abolition of the defence of compulsory pilotage on the lines of the English legislation of 1913. The invalidity of this defence at law was accepted by the United Kingdom and the Government of India in their adherence to the international convention regarding collisions at sea.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

In the Calcutta share market to-day business was done on a large scale Transactions included:—Coal,—Bhalora 25¼; Burrakur (ord) 17⅜; Barahoni 13 3/8; Bengal 803; Equitable (ord) 20; Ghusick and Muslin 15¼; Huntodili 13¾; Industry 9½; Jumoni 4¾; Minto 30; Royal 3¼; Reliance 36⅜; Reneegunge 21 3/8; Satpukuria and Assansole 8¼; Sudamdih (ord) 4; Titulmuri 9¾.

Tea,—New Chumta 77.

Miscellaneous,—Calcutta Tramways (ord) 106; Howrah Oil 20.

# MEXICAN ELECTIONS.

## GENERAL INDIFFERENCE OF VOTERS.

## HUERTA FAVOURED IN THE CAPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEXICO CITY, July 6.

Elections of the President, the Vice-President, Deputies and Senators were held on Sunday in those portions of the Republic which are controlled by General Huerta.

Indifference was generally manifested and there was almost complete abstention from voting.

In the capital General Huerta appeared to be the favourite candidate for the Presidency and General Blanquet for the Vice-Presidency.

## WOOLWICH ARSENAL STRIKE.

### MEN ORDERED TO COME OUT SOLIDLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

At a mass-meeting of the Woolwich strikers yesterday, Mr. Thompson, President of the Labour Protection League, which has control over 3,000 men, announced that all Labour organisations had ordered all men to come out solidly so that no man could enter the arsenal this morning.

Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., asserted that the next twenty-four hours would see a revolution in Woolwich.

WORKSHOPS ALL CLOSED.

LONDON, July 6.

Pickets of the Woolwich strikers to-day allowed non-Unionists to enter the Arsenal, but the latter returned saying, that they had not been employed as all the workshops were closed.

## BELGAUM MURDER TRIAL.

### INVESTIGATING OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, July 6.

At to-days hearing of the murder trial Ramprasad Hirlal, of Belgaum, a punch, examined said he was present at the search. Witness identified two books and one letter as found in the search.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said he was four times present as a punch in the police searches. Out of 43 articles attached he could identify two bicycles six photos and three letters. The police told him to keep the letters as perhaps they might be tampered with. He was not examined in the Committing Magistrate's Court. He was not summoned in this Court. The day before yesterday he was called by a constable. He attended the Court and heard Basrur's deposition in this Court.

Jafer Imam, police inspector, examined gave the dates of his different movements from 1st to 26th September. He was in charge of this case. On 26th September he arrested Yella Balya, on the 27th Satya and on the 30th Ramo.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton the investing officer said that on the 13th the D. S. P. told him to help the Sangli Superintendent. Again on the 25th he was ordered to help the Sangli Superintendent. He did not tell this in the Committing Magistrate's Court. Here he said that he got information on the 23rd.

I put it to you that you have changed your whole story in this Court and instead of telling the truth in the Magistrate's Court you humbuged the Magistrate and the defence?—No. He did not remember at that time.

Cross-examined further witness gave different dates of the arrests of the accused.

## DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

### A LAHORE JOURNALIST'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 6.

At the sessions trial in the conspiracy case to-day, Fazal Karim, assistant editor of the "Lahore Observer," was cross-examined by Mr. Shiv Narain (for Hanwant Sahai).

Asked what he could not understand in the leaflet which was given to him, witness said the references to the Holi Bharat, Arjuna, Nund Lal, Gossain, Mr. Jackson, Profulla, Kanahiya Lal and Zeitgist were unintelligible. His friend Abdul Yadar was not expelled from the college. He was only told to leave and if he had not left he would have been turned out. Hanwant Sahai wrote out before witness the constitution of his secret societies but afterwards tore it up. Witness did not agree with the Muslim League and Congress ideals of self-government and considered British rule best for the country.

The court rose for the day.

The permission given for Balraj to visit his dying mother, was not availed of as the police declined to accept the responsibility.

## THE NEW LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Four and a half crore of the new Government loan was allotted to the Bank of Bengal.

# BOMB-MAKERS BLOWN UP.

## FOUR KILLED IN A NEW YORK TENEMENT.

## SEVEN PEOPLE INJURED.

### SUSPECTED PLOT AGAINST MR. ROCKEFELLER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, July 6.

Four anarchists were killed while making a bomb in a tenement house and seven innocent persons were injured.

The police believe that there was a plot against Mr. Rockefeller.

The anarchists belonged to an Association known as the Industrial Workers of the World, the trial of some of the members of which in connection with the recent anti-Rockefeller demonstrations begins to-day.

## VICEROY'S GRATITUDE TO DR. SEN

### TIMELY AID AT THE TIME OF DELHI OUTRAGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 5.

The Viceroy has graciously sent his autograph photograph and the following letter through the Private Secretary to Dr. A. C. Sen, of Delhi, son of the late Rao Bahadur Sansar Chandra Sen, C.I.E., M.V.O., of Jaipur:—

Viceregal Lodge, Simla, 4th July, 1914.

Dear Sir,—His Excellency the Viceroy Right Honourable Lord Hardinge of Penshurst desires me to express his gratitude to you for the timely and valuable assistance you were able to give Her Excellency and himself in Chandni Chowk on 23rd December, 1912, at the time of the outrage and to assure you that His Excellency will always remember the kindly aid you were able to afford and so willingly gave. He desires me to send you the accompanying photograph as a grateful memento of the occasion.

I am, dear sir,
Yours very truly,
JAMES DUBOULAY.

## VICEROY'S BURMA VISIT.

### PROGRAMME OF THE ARRANGEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 6.

At a meeting held on Saturday at Mandalay, preliminary arrangements were made for the reception of the Viceroy when he arrives there in November. It was announced that His Excellency will travel by the same route as Lord Curzon did, will halt at Tamniur and Pyibon and visit Sitting and Kalewa in the Upper Chindwin District.

From the latter place he will go to Mandalay halting there for a day and a half and will then depart for Maymyo and the Goktiek. A general committee was formed of municipal commissioners, honorary magistrates, pagoda trustees and others present with power to add to their number.

The following programme was arranged:—

There will be a reception and an address of welcome at the railway station, Lord Hardinge arriving by rail. The route to be taken by His Excellency will be by the South Moat Road and through the Fort entering Government House by the south gate. For the next morning, it is proposed that he should first visit Mandalay Hill and formally inaugurate the transference of the Pishawar relics to the shrine prepared for them at the foot of Mandalay Hill. Later he would drive to the Arakan Pagoda visiting Zegoy enroute. In the afternoon there would be a garden party at Government House and boat races on the North Moat and at night perhaps, he would after dinner visit pites (sic) to be held east of the place.

## UNITED PLANTERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 6.

Twenty deligates and about the same number of visitors including Sir Hugh Daly were present this afternoon in Mayo Hall at the opening the 21st Annual Conference of the United Planters Association of Southern India.

The Secretary's report and the address of Mr. E. L. Mahon the chairman, dwelt mainly on the establishment of a labour department for their body on July 1st, after some years of steady effort, setting out with an objective of 1,00,000 acres at Rs. 2 per acre guaranteed for 5 years.

The Secretary reported that holders of 95,122 acres had given their adhesion to the scheme which now represents £63,410 assured for 5 years. The decision arrived at is regarded as the most momentous in the annals of the Association. The chairman said it was but a small premium to lay out for practically safeguarding planters advances for labour, quite apart from other advantages. Mr. Aylmer Martin of Travancore, now in England, is to be the chief superintendent of the department.

On behalf of the United Planters Association, the chairman thanked Sir Hugh Daly for his sympoathetic attitude at all times towards the planting industry in Mysore and Coorg.

In replying, Sir Hugh touching on the Mysore railway projects, said, Mr. Gillan would be visiting Bangalore on Monday when he hoped to discuss pending projects with him on behalf of the Mysore Durbar.

# KARACHI MAIL DISABLED.

## A BROKEN RUDDER.

## LYING OFF POREBUNDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 6.

Anxiety is being felt, for Karachi's missing English mail steamer, the British India Company's S. S. Dwarka which left Bombay at 10-50 a.m., on Friday morning and was due at Karachi at 10 o'clock on Saturday night. Ordinarily the voyage never occupies more than 36 hours, but the Dwarka has now been at sea 72 hours.

She does not carry wireless telegraph equipment and is thus unable to communicate her circumstances, though she must be be within easy wireless range of either Bombay or Karachi. Last night the British India Company sent out a steamer to search for the missing vessel. The sea outside Karachi is rough and a mist has dimmed the outlook for the last twenty-four hours, but neither of these conditions is sufficiently abnormal to account for the Dwarka's delay.

LATER.

A wireless message just received states that the missing English mail steamer B. I. Company's s. s. Dwarka, has just been sighted at sea with a broken rudder.

A more recent report states that the Dwarka has been sighted off Porebunder, disabled, with her rudder broken. The s. s. Kasara has not yet arrived at Bombay.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS.

### "ALL WELL" APPARENTLY NEAR POREBUNDER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 6.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Dwarka with English mails and passengers due on Saturday has not yet (Monday evening) arrived in port, and considerable anxiety had arisen, especially as the S. S. Barjora had coasted to Khori Creek in an unsuccessful search for the Dwarka before proceeding on to Muscat.

The S. S. City of Paris, however, reports the following by wireless, "Dwarka anchored latitude 21 R 46 longitude 69 R 07, declined assistance or transfer of mails owing to rough sea, requested us inform Bombay all well, waiting assistance, my rudder-head has gone."

The location of the Dwarka is apparently near to Porebunder.

The Dwarka is a fairly old ship, having been launched in 1894. She is a steel screw steamer with a tonnage of 1,695 and has been on the Karachi and Persian Gulf run for some time.

She left Bombay for the Sind port on Friday, with one first class passenger, six second and 60 deck passengers, Mr. E. Wichard was the first class passenger, and he was bound for Muscat while the second class passengers were Messrs. A.P. Boyce, S. C. Laskari, J. B. Singh and three Government clerks, all of whom were booked to Karachi.

Messrs. Mackinnon and Mackenzie received a telegram yesterday morning stating that the steamer had not reached Karachi, and as she was then considerably overdue the authorities arranged to send a steamer from Bombay in search of her. Before this rescue boat had been sent away, however, another telegram arrived, saying that she had been sighted.

## SHIPPING TRADE OF AUSTRALASIA.

### GERMAN PLAN TO CAPTURE IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

The "Daily Mail" gives prominence to the details of a German plan to capture the shipping trade of Australasia by means of subsidies.

For instance, it is expected that the new German service to New Zealand will divert from London a hundred thousand tons of German freight which has hitherto been transhipped in England.

## ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, July 6.

The P. and O. s.s. Persia, with the English mails of the 26th ultimo, left for Bombay at 5 p.m., on Sunday.

## A CANADIAN CANARD.

### NO SHIP BOUND FOR VANCOUVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

With reference to the reported passage of 350 Indian through Hong Kong from Calcutta for Vancouver, the port and police authorities here state that it is impossible that any Indians have booked direct to Canada from Calcutta.

Since June 1st no vessel has cleared for any port east of Japan.

The report is generally looked upon as a canard, the object being difficult to understand.

# BOMBAY CORPORATION.

## ANTI MALARIAL MEASURES.

### MAJOR LISTON'S DEFENCE OF POLICY OF CLOSING WELLS.

### DR. MASTER'S PROPOSTION LOST.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy being in the chair.

The meeting resumed the debate on the question of the closing of the wells. At the last meeting, Dr. Master had moved the following proposition:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the present policy of having the wells in the City closed hermetically be temporarily suspended and a trap-door be allowed in the case of such wells as are not contaminated with sewage until such time as the City is provided with a constant supply of water, and with water cisterns in the different wards of the City."

To this proposition, Mr. D. E. Wacha had moved the following amendment:—"That having regard to the present state of the water supply it would, in the opinion of the Corporation, be expedient for the present not to insist upon all objectionable wells being hermetically closed but to allow them to be covered with wire-gauze with trap-doors for drawing water."

At the outset the President announced that he had received a petition from the servants of the merchants in the Mulji Jetha cloth market protesting against the closing of wells and supporting Dr. Master's proposition.

#### HISTORY OF ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGN.

Major W. Glen Liston then started the debate. He said: I regret that I was unable to be present at the last Corporation meeting when Dr. Master's motion to temporarily desist from closing wells in the City was under consideration. Fortunately, however, I have been able to acquire some information regarding the trend of the discussion from the reports published in the papers. Two reasons have prompted me to address you on the present occasion. First, I wish as a medical man to emphatically dissociate myself from the policy advocated by my confreres, the mover and seconder of this resolution for reasons which will be evident later, secondly, because the subject of malaria in Bombay is one which for many years has interested me and on which I have spent some time in study and research.

More than ten years ago my attention was drawn to the prevalence of malaria in the neighbourhood of Malabar Hill and Bhandarwara reservoirs. Investigation into the prevalance of the disease in these neighbourhoods showed that in the water which flowed from the sides of the hills on which these reservoirs are situated and which was derived from leaks in the walls and floors of the reservoirs, a certain species of mosquito was found which has the habit of breeding in flowing water and which is a well-known malaria carrying mosquito. A number of years later the municipal Executive acting on this discovery stopped the leaks from the reservoirs and so abolished the breeding places of this mosquito and the malaria, so that now, as compared with former years, these areas are comparatively healthy.

In the year 1907, I was a member of the Corporation and well remember the outcry raised by some members of the Corporation against the Health Department for not taking sufficient action against malaria which was then said to be rife in the neighbourhood of the Fort and Frere Road. I may say that I was much interested to learn about this epidemic of malaria for up to this time the majority of the malaria carrying mosquitoes were known to develop in flowing water. As I could not discover any stream of water in the infected area I concluded that some species of mosquito which did not develop in flowing water was spreading the disease, so that I collected and examined a number of different kinds with the object of discovering which species was actually infected with malaria parasites. This inquiry showed that the mosquito which was responsible for the spread of malaria in this neighbourhood was 'anopheles stephensi,' which from previous experience in other parts of India, I knew preferred to lay its eggs in wells, cisterns or pots rather than in any other collection of water.

#### DR. BENTLEY'S INVESTIGATIONS.

A little later Government appointed a special officer to inquire into the epidemic of malaria in Bombay and first Captain McKendrick and later Dr. Bentley took up the study. Both these officers confirmed my discovery that 'anopheles stephensi' was the mosquito responsible for the spread of the disease and they showed that, as was to be expected, the disease was most prevalent where wells were most numerous, in fact where the breeding places of this species of mosquito were most abundant. Dr. Bentley's very exhaustive inquiry showed that of all the places in which 'anopheles stephensi' larvae were found wells constituted sixty per cent of the whole.

I have troubled you with these details because it is obvious from what I have read of this discusion in the newspapers that much of the misunderstanding which has arisen in connection with the anti-malaria measures at present being carried out in the City, is due to a want of knowledge on the precise circumstances under which malaria is spread in this City. It is important to remember (1) that all mosquitoes do not carry malaria to man, (2) that particular species of mosquito select special collections of water in which to lay their eggs, (3) that in the case of the South of Bombay island the mosquito which spreads malaria is anopheles stephensi and this mosquito selects by preference wells to breed in.

It thus follows that some of the arguments advanced against anti-malaria measures at the last meeting of the Corporation are irrelevant, as for example the one which urged that it was unfair to inconvenience the poor people by closing their wells while the rich railways for example were allowed to breed mosquitoes in the borrow pits at the side of their lines. It is obvious that the gentleman who advanced this argument knew little about malaria and certainly had not, as I have done, taken the trouble to examine these borrow pits for mosquito larvae. He may be surprised to learn that these places in Bombay swarm with fish, which greedily devour mosquito larvae and that here at least they are not a fruitful source of malaria.

#### THE TWO PICTURES.

I believe it was a medical gentleman, who graphically described the inconvenience to which people were subjected by the closing of the wells. He pictured the people walking miles to obtain sufficient water even to drink. I imagine that that gentleman must have found time hanging heavy on his hands while he gazed on to the streets from his pharmacy door waiting the arrival of patients who never turned up. Had he visited many patients he must surely have come across one or two scenes, more pathetic and more deserving of sympathy than that which he described. He must have witnessed a fever-stricken child beloved of its parents fondly caressing it in their anguish. Such scenes must surely have obliterated those which apparently impressed him. To a layman they are seldom revealed but to a medical man practising in this City they are of only too frequent occurrence.

If there is one thing more certain than another it is this that the malaria prevention measures adopted by the Municipal executive are based on sound scientific principles and if any inconvenience has been or is caused by the closing of the wells, the people themselves are alone to blame. It is not necessary to absolutely discontinue the use of a well after it has been covered over; indeed the water can be more conveniently and in a less insanitary manner be raised to the surface by means of a pump. Many wells in Bombay are covered over and provided with pumps to the advantage of the health of the neighbourhood not only because mosquitoes are thus precluded from breeding in a well but also because the water of such a well is less subject to contamination either by vessels introduced into it for the purpose of drawing water or by filth being thrown into the water.

The closing of the wells has nothing to do with the scarcity of the water, that is due to the growth of the population and the neglect of the Corporation to look ahead to provide water for this increase in population. I sincerely hope therefore that the Corporation will not be side-tracked by Dr. Master's proposal and give their support to his proposition.

The Health Officer, his policy and his department unfortunately are too often brought before this Corporation for criticism. He must now be so hardened to the adverse criticism he receives that if I may say so it passes like water off a duck's back. But the present occasion is one which demands a very different attitude for the Corporation. Nobody in his senses can have anything, but praise for the excellent work which is being carried on against malaria especially in certain districts in the island where the Commissioner has shown us that the health of the community has considerably improved. I, therefore, beg to propose as an amendment to Dr. Master's proposition: "that this Corporation has noted with much pleasure the decrease in the death-rate in certain districts of the island where anti-malaria measures are most vigorously carried out; they trust that the Standing Committee, the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer will continue to carry out these measures with patience and perseverance." I trust that for once the Corporation will show their approval of the excellent work which is being carried on against the ravages of malaria so that the hands of the executive officers of the Municipality may be strengthened in accomplishing their very difficult task.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes seconded the amendment.

#### A FUTILE PROPOSITION.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta said that Dr. Master's proposition was futile. Firstly because it failed to meet the necessities of the people, whose cause Dr. Master was now expounding. Secondly, because it did not suggest any remedy at all. The executive and the Standing Committee had shown the greatest possible sympathy in every case. Regarding Mr. Mody's desire to take the public into their confidence, he said that all the members were in possession of facts and figures and it was their duty not to suppress those from the people. It was the duty of the members to inform the public of the facts and figures which were in their possession. So far as he knew certain figures were in possession of members and he observed that they were not deliberately made use of. He assured the members that before sanctioning the closing of the wells, the Standing Committee made very careful enquiries.

Dr. Sukhia supported Mr. Wacha's amendment. He observed that it was not correct to state that wire-gauzes were not strong enough. Many years ago hearing of malaria in Africa, he had covered his well with a wire-gauze as a precaution and that was still in a sound condition.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said that he agreed with Mr. Mody that their policy should be explained to the people and he further admitted that there was some hardship in the measure but it was a necessary and an unavoidable evil in the interests of public health. They must follow their experts' advice or at least give it a trial. From his experience on the Standing Committee, he would state that both the committee and the executive treated the owners of wells with great sympathy.

Major Liston at this stage intervened in the debate and said that in order that this already prolonged debate might not be still further prolonged, he would ask leave to withdraw his amendment.

The president asked the members if they were willing to grant the necessary permission and the meeting assenting, the amendment was allowed to be withdrawn.

Mr. Navalkar said that the following amendment, which he moved, should meet the requirements of all the parties:—

"That in connection with a campaign against malaria, it is a sufficient precaution in the opinion of the Corporation when a well is found likely to become a breeding place of mosquitoes that it should be covered over with mosquito-proof wire-gauze to prevent the ingress of mosquitoes into the water, and that unless the well water is found to be polluted and such an objection to it can not be removed by any alteration or taking such order with it as hygienic considerations may require, it is not desirable to close any well."

As nobody seconded the amendment, it fell through.

#### DR. MASTERS' REPLY.

Dr. Master then replied to the debate. He vehemently protested against the remark that he had been actuated by ulterior motives in bringing this matter forward. He remarked that his object in moving this proposition was to emphasise the policy already adopted by the Standing Committee and to see that it was enforced with due regard for the feelings of the people. He repeated what he had stated in the beginning, namely, that it was not possible to stamp out malaria and it was, therefore, not fair to inflict hardship, which they could avoid, on the people. While the executive were unduly severe on the people, they neglected their own duty in the case of reservoirs, trenches, open drains and flats which provided breeding places for mosquitoes. He appealed to them to consider twice before rejecting his proposal and observed that the people were determined in the matter and they intended to approach Government, which would not redound to their credit.

The President then put Mr. Wacha's amendment to the vote and declared it lost by 14 votes against 29. Dr. Master asked for a poll, with the result that 15 voted for and 31 against it, Dr. Master's proposition was then put to the vote and was declared lost by an overwhelming majority.

The meeting was then adjourned.

## THE SOLDIER'S WIFE.

### EVILS OF MARRIAGE "OFF THE STRENGTH."

The report of an inquiry conducted by Mrs. Tennant into the conditions of marriage "off the strength" in the British Army was published as a Parliamentary White Paper on June 16. Mrs. Tennant finds that the present conditions bear hardly upon many and encourage improvident marriages. She recommends:—

Increase of the married roll to include (*a*) all sergeants permitted to serve beyond 12 years; (*b*) 50 per cent. of the remainder; and (*c*) non-commissioned officers in Class 19 to be placed on the same footing as those in Class 20.

The creation of a candidate's list;

The provision for families not on the strength of lodgings with washing-houses, and instruction to the women in needlework and in the care and feeding of children; and

Army Labour exchanges for the wives.

Mrs. Tennant concludes that the cost of her proposals would be small. Included in the Paper are reports by Lady Haig, Mrs. Ivor Maxes, Mrs. Robb, Mrs. Wilberforce, and Mrs. Wavell, who cooperated with Mrs. Tennant in her inquiry at Aldershot.

The limitations of the married establishment, Mrs. Tennant finds, force men eligible for marriage either to abandon the Army, or to expose their wives "to the poverty, discomfort, and distress almost universally inseparable from marriage off the strength." Regiments with battalions abroad suffer peculiarly.

Of the number of those married off the strength no reliable estimate can be formed, but they are large enough to constitute a serious problem. She says:—"The soldier can afford but little from his pay towards the cost of food and lodging for his wife and family; the food, therefore, he provides in great measure from his rations; the lodging he seeks from the cheapest quarter. His fighting efficiency is impaired by the prevailing practice of sharing with his family rations intended solely for himself; and he suffers, both in health and morals, from the character of his lodgings, often in the lowest part of the town and generally wretched in their squalor. Medical witnesses and social workers spoke of the inferior physique of the off-the-strength child who, it appears, can be easily distinguished from his fellows in spite of the quantity of cod-liver oil received from the R.A.M.C. It was also stated that the fathers are similarly distinguishable by their 'drawn hungry look.'" For this class of marriage nothing but discouragment—"unwavering and untempered by contradictory charity"—should be extended.

In order to decrease these improvident marriages Mrs. Tennant recommends a prohibition of the practice of permitting men married off the strength to take rations home, believing that its abandonment would do more than anything else to check the improvident, and the restriction of sleeping-out passes.

## THE FAILURE OF ANOTHER BANK.

The Orient Bank of India, Ltd., Lahore, has suspended payment and put up the following notice on the Notice Board: "Owing to the gradual withdrawal of deposits the Board of Directors have in a meeting held yesterday decided to suspend payment from to-day, the 4th July, 1914, and to wind up the affairs of the Bank. For this purpose a general meeting of the shareholders is being called for the 15th instant.—Ahmed Hassan, Manager." This was the principal Muslim bank in the province and was registered on the 18th May 1907. In June 1913 its authorised capital was raised to Rs. 25 lakhs, but the issued capital remained at Rs. 4,62,200, the paid-up capital being Rs. 1,03,065.

## FEMALE EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

### GRATIFYING PROGRESS.

On Sunday evening an interesting function took place in the hall of the Morarjee Goculdas Cloth Market in connection with the distribution of prizes to the ladies of the classes that were started in that hall with the help of Shet Narottam Morarjee Goculdas fifteen months ago, for the benefit of Gujarati married women residing in that locality. There was a big gathering, including a large number of Deccani ladies. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E., presided. The proceedings commenced with songs sung by the ladies who had read Gujarati and English and learnt sewing and singing in these classes. There were some dialogues and recitations in Gujarati and English given by the pupils.

Mr. Naranjee Thakkur one of the Secretaries read the Gujarati report, which showed the progress of the work, how in the month of March, 1913, there was only one class to teach the Gujarati alphabet and how by slow degrees the number grew and the classes increased so that now there were classes in which Gujarati and English up to the third reader were taught. The teaching staff which consisted of ladies, included two Parsi ladies. The average attendance during the period of the report was above 30, and the expenditure came upto about Rs. 750/-. Lessons were given for three hours in the afternoon and the additional general knowledge was supplied by means of lectures and magic lanterns.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, M.A., of the Servants of India Society as the Secretary of these classes, told the audience how he entertained fears in the beginning whether a sufficient number of women would be forthcoming to avail themselves of the benefit of free education. But it was a matter for great satisfaction that these fears had proved false, and married women, who had many domestic difficulties, showed an encouraging degree of keenness. He urged upon the minds of the audience the lessons of that experiment and said that such efforts should be started at several centres in Bombay and young men should come forth to assist the women in their desire to acquire knowledge. Fom his experience of the classes organized for Deccani ladies for teaching similar subjects he said that there was much demand for such work.

Mr. Gylanhall, Mrs. Nanibehen Gajjar, Mrs. Ichchadevi Maharani Shanker, and Mr. Chandrashankar Pandaya all spoke in praise of the work, and exhorted women to take advantage of these facilities. After these appreciative speeches the prizes which consisted of books and useful articles were given to those ladies that appeared for the annual examination.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas congratulated the ladies on their excellent singing and recitations, and spoke in terms of hope and praise about the work. He referred to the similar efforts that were being made by the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal and the Seva Sadan, and spoke particularly about the lines on which the Seva Sadan Home Classes were being conducted under the supervision of Mrs. Lakshimibai Gadgil, on the Lamington Road. He advocated the need for starting many more classes like these as they were the best of means of spreading literary and knowledge among women.

## ST. ISABEL'S LADIES' CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. David Thompson, Honorary Secretary of the Kalbadevie Circle, begs to acknowledge, with thanks the receipt of the following donations from 1st January to 30th June, 1914:—

Her Highness the Maharani Indira Bai Saheba, Rs. 150; the "Hathwa Raj" for 1914-1915, Rs. 100; Messrs. Pauling & Co., Rs. 50; Standard Oil Co. of New York, Vacum Oil Company and Mr. P. E. Dinshaw, LL.B., each Rs. 25; H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Willingdon, G. C. I. E., Rs. 20; the Hon'ble Mr. P. D. Pattani, C.I.E., Rs. 15 the Hon'ble Sir Richard A. Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Lieut.-Col.T. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S. O.G.O., Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., B.A., J.P., J.L.R., Mr. F. Lock Trevor, A. G., H.B., Mr. J. M. Dame, Mr. F. C. Foard, the Singer Manufacturing Co., Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Langdana of Jambughoda in commemoration of the celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor and Mr. J. N. Metaxa, each Rs. 10; R.U.L.D., P.N.M., the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., Messrs. Marshall Sons & Co., Ltd., B. and R. Comptoir National O'Escompte de Paris, Mr. A. J. Billimoria, R.M.H., B.S.P., E.R.H.J., F.L.S., A.H.F., P.E.P., Mr. R.F.L., Whitty, I.C.S., E.F.N., Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Mr. E. M. Duggan, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., C.H., B.H.M., A.D.S., H.B., S., H.P.M., Mr. Ralph Kidd, J.W.M., E.C., H.E.E.P., Mr. C. B. Robinson, Messrs. J. H. Riley & Co., Ltd., J.F.B., W.W.P., C.N.M., F.H.S., E., R.W., Mr. K. S. Powvalla, Austrian Export and Import Co., Lt., J.A.L., Mr. Rustom S. Powvalla, E.L.S., F.R.W., M.R.J., Messrs. Spencer & Co., Lt., Messrs. Weld & Co., Mr. F. Cornaglia, R.W., Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee & Co., A.L.G., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, M.A., LL.B., H.O.Q., W.L., E. S. & Co., Mr. E. F. Allem, T. N. K., Messrs. M. M. Bottlewalla & Co., Messrs. Lawrence & Mayo, E.M.H., Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Sons, H. B. T. Co., Lt., H.B., A. S. & Co., Mr. J. H. Dunkerby, G. S. C., T.D., Mr. J. M. Wadia, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy Ebrahim, Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji, J. D. M., Mr. A. Scott Smith, Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Lt., Mr. Dady L. Bottleboye, Mr. Kaikhosru Maneckji, Mr. E. A. Cook, T.W.B., G.E.F., Mr. A. Bowie, Mr. E. J. Bembury, G.E.S., P.S.M., W. & Co., A. H. A. S., Messrs. Meishi Lucius and Binning Lt., H.E.J., West End Watch Co., W.S.N., Mr. F. Kidson, J.D.S.B., Continental Tyre and Rubber Co., G. and K., Mr. V. J. Reed, Messrs. Morsland Price & Co., Lt., Mr. T. C. Omiston Chant, J.B., Messrs. Siemens Bros. Lt., the British Mannesmann Tube Co., Lt., Messrs. Kahn & Kahn, P.C., H. and M.L., Mr. P. C. Singhani, L.V., Mr. Velji Lukhamsi, H. and M.L., C. B., each Rs. 5 and many others under Rs. 5. Further donations will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

## THE WEATHER.

### RAINFALL OVER SIX INCHES IN DEFECT

There is still very little to record in the matter of weather in Bombay during the week-end. The skies have been for the most part clouded, but there has been very little rain. Two heavy showers on Sunday evening gave a quarter of an inch of rain, and there were one or two showers yesterday, but rainfall is getting more and more in defect. Thus far there has only been a fall of 17.40, which is 6.61 inches below the average.

#### WEATHER REPORTS.

S.S. Lawoe:—The Arab steamer Lawoe, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah, during her voyage experienced very strong monsoon, lost one life boat starboard quarter.

S.S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Varela, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Persian Gulf, during her voyage experienced, fine in the Gulf, strong monsoon from Muscat to Karachi and Bombay.

S.S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Varela, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from London, during her voyage experienced, strong monsoon and heavy sea.

#### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| Stations. | 24 hours to 8 a.m. of 6th July '14 | Total since 1st June '14 | June 1st to 6th July. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1913 | 1912 |
| | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. |
| Colaba [Obser. vatory] .. | 0 24 | 17 40 | 32 60 | 11 61 |
| Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] .. | 0 20 | 19 85 | 38 73 | 11 48 |
| Esplanade Gok. Tej. Hospital. | 0 26 | 19 38 | 39 23 | 11 03 |
| Byculla [J. J. Hospital .. | 0 20 | 21 05 | 40 03 | 11 44 |
| | | | | 3 |
| Cumballa Hill | 0 20 | 17 72 | 12 56 | 29 |

## NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE BHIMA RIVER.

An extension of the Barsi Light Railway is to be provided by the erection of a bridge over the Bhima River at Pandharpur, and the construction in the aggregate of about 1½ miles of line. The present terminus of the Kruduvadi-Pandharpur section of the Barsi Light Railway is on the north bank of the Bhima River while the town of Pandharpur stands on the south bank. As the width of the river to be crossed is about 1,500 feet the undertaking is a somewhat costly one, and by reason of this expenditure the Railway Company will be entitled to levy a special pontage charge of not exceeding 20 miles in respect of all passengers and goods carried over it. The bridge, to be named the Willingdon Bridge, will consist of 25 spans, each giving a clear opening of 60 feet. The girders will be 65 feet in length and 5 feet 6 inches deep. The girder centres will be 10 feet, the cross bearers 12 inches by 6 inches and the width of flanage 13 inches. The total distance between the abutments will be 1,632 feet. The bridge will carry a single track of 2 feet 6-inch gauge, but is so designed that it may eventually be adopted for a metre gauge line. There will be footpaths 4 feet wide, one on each side of the bridge, protected on the inner side by steel palings 6 feet high and on the outer side by angle-iron standards and wire fencing. The contract for the masonry was let to Messrs. Phatak and Walchand, an Indian firm of contractors who have previously carried out excellent work for the Barsi Light Railway, and this portion of the undertaking, commenced in January, has made satisfactory progress, and it is anticipated that the foundations will be completed before the break of the monsoon at the end of this month. The contract for the steelwork has just recently been placed with Messrs. William Bain and Company of Coatbridge, N.B., and is due for delivery in October next. It is anticipated that the erection will be completed in order to admit of the opening of the bridge by the Governor of Bombay twelve months from date. The scheme is being carried out to the designs of Messrs. E. R. Calthrop and Partners of Eldon Street House, London, E.C., Consulting Engineers to the Barsi Light Railway.—Indian Engineering.

## UPPER GANGES CANAL.

When the scheme for the provision of permanent headworks for the Upper Ganges Canal at Hardwar in the United Provinces was first drawn up the idea was to construct two separate weirs, one across the river a short distance below the site of the temporary bunds and the other across the Chilla canal. As the result, however, of further investigation and observation it has since been decided to abandon the idea, says "Indian Engineering," of having two weirs and to construct only one weir at a point below the junction of the Chilla, where the whole river can be controlled by a single weir. The advantages of locating the permanent headworks at a point where the river can be controlled in one channel are obvious; besides the proposed arrangement will certainly make for economy in working and upkeep. The total cost of the scheme for providing permanent headworks is estimated to be about 35 lakhs, but the money will be well spent because the absence of headworks of a permanent character involves considerable loss to Government in canal revenue and to the cultivator in crops.

# STRANGE BOMBAY STORY.

## ALLEGED BOGUS DETECTIVES ARRESTED.

### A CLEVER CAPTURE.

Before Mr. G. R. Kairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, yesterday, Inspector E. Morris, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Albert Price, a sub-inspector in the Bombay Health Department, Walter James, Donohue, a canvasser, and J. W. C. Jones with impersonating detectives, cheating and criminal intimidation. Mr. Saher appeared with Inspector Morris, for the prosecution, and, in opening the case said that for some time past it had been rumoured that a party acting as detectives were victimizing persons visiting the Victoria Gardens and the Hornby Vellard. This having been brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Police by Superintendent Sullivan, the Commissioner deputed Inspectors Morris and Jeffries, of the Criminal Investigation Department, to lay the offenders by the heels if possible.

About ten days ago one of the conspirators, named Jones, arranged to meet a Parsi gentleman at the Victoria Gardens. Having made this appointment, Jones and the two accused arranged that the other two should follow Jones and the victim from the Victoria Gardens to the Vellard, and at a given signal they should approach the victoria occupied by Jones and the Parsi, find them in a compromising position and representing themselves to be police officers arrest them.

In furtherance of this plot, Jones, who works at the "Railway Times" Press, got cards printed reading,

George Bolton (detective),

London and Bombay.

The pre-arranged signal having been given the accused, Price approached the Parsi and giving him his card introduced himself as George Bolton, a detective, and his friend, Donohue, as Inspector Bryant of the local force. They them charged Jones and the Parsi with having committed an unnatural offence, and Jones admitted the truth of the allegation.

With a view ostensibly of charging the couple the party started off to the Esplanade Police Court, but Price on the way explained the serious nature of the offence committed which he said would mean seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and suggested a settlement. Jones prayed the Parsi to settle, and let them get free, and the Parsi gentleman thoroughly frightened assented.

Entering an Irani's shop near the Railway Hotel, Jones and the Parsi were ordered to write and sign a confession of guilt.

These confessions were to be kept by the accused till Rs. 700/- the price of freedom, had been paid, as the Parsi had no money on him at the time.

Price demanded something, and the Parsi took two gold coins from his watch chain, and handed them to Price, who, with his confederates, pawned one of them the same night at a Marwari's shop in Ripon Road.

The Parsi had, prior to leaving, promised to meet the party at Sankli Street, next day, the 28th, June, when he would pay some money.

He met them as arranged and paid to Price £12/- which was divided amongst the conspirators, and an appointment made to meet again at 11 a.m., at the Victoria Gardens on the 4th instant to get a second instalment.

The Parsi victim, thinking that perhaps after all he was being victimized for nothing, got into touch with the C. I. D.

On the 4th instant, Inspectors Morris and Jeffries went to the trysting-place, but it soon because evident that the conspirators were not there.

Having instructed two sepoys to watch the gates, and follow and arrest any Sahibs who come out, the Inspectors moved out of the meeting place and went towards the party. Jones, who had been watching the detectives from the museum, ran round to the side entrance of the Gardens in Victoria Road, and gave the alarm to Price, and Price and Jones then ran away, followed by the two sepoys, who came up with them at the J. J. Hospital and arrested them. The man Donohue was arrested by Inspectors Morris later at the Byculla Bridge.

The evidence of the complainant and J. C. W. Jones was recorded, and the case remanded till the 9th instant.

## ANOTHER MURDER IN BOMBAY.

### WOMAN FOUND DEAD IN BED.

A woman named Gangabai, aged about 30, was on Monday morning found lying dead in her room in a house of ill-fame at Fanaswadi. She was lying in a pool of blood in her cot, with a gaping wound in her throat and life was found to be extinct. It appears that a rent collector went to collect rent from her at about 10 o'clock on Monday morning. The door was not locked and on going in he found the deceased lying dead there as stated above. He informed the Police and Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner, Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent Walker, and Inspectors Smith, Chimanlal and and Sabaji at once repaired to the scene of the murder.

Enquiries showed that the deceased was last seen alive at about 11 o'clock on Sunday night. Boxes were found lying open in the room, from which it is surmised that robbery might have been one of the motives of the crime.

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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT, KATHIAWAR.

# LONDON LETTER.

## FINANCE & COMMERCE

## CONTINUED DULNESS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

## OUTLOOK IN LOMBARD STREET.

## BRAZILIAN LOAN RUMOURS.

### MESSRS CHAPLIN'S FAILURE.

**During mail week there was scarcely any activity on the Stock Exchange, but the money market was the most favourable influence in the City. The Chaplin failure did not affect the Stock Exchange, but interesting disclosures are expected in the Bankruptcy Court.**

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 19.

One has to speak with caution nowadays when discussing the state of business over here in general and the Stock Exchange in particular. It is true that markets look rather more healthy, but it is equally true that the public are as apathetic as ever and that there is scarcely any activity at all. Many of the hundreds of members who have left the "House" since the last financial year have taken to other businesses, especially those connected with horse racing. Sackville Street, Conduit Street and other thoroughfares in that charmed circle between Piccadilly and Regent Street where "turf accountants" as bookmakers are now styled, do congregate, are now frequented by gentlemen who until last year were well-known personalities in Throgmorton Street. Fortunately for them the passion for gambling on horse-racing was never so prevalent in England as at the present time and consequently in many cases a "roaring trade" is being transacted.

"Every cloud has a silver lining" is an old saying among the optimists, but conversely one might add that there are few horizons without an element of storm. A little time ago we heard that with a reaction in the trade boom more money would be available for Stock Exchange investments. Well, trade is well on the wane now, but with it have come considerations and possible developments that may well add to the caution of the public. In the first place the great labour bogey shows signs of life, and if labour becomes restless bad trade is not going to have a soothing effect. Then we must take into consideration that capital has been taxed up to the hilt during a period of active trade and we have yet to see the effect of recent finance during a period of trade depression.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The most favourable influence in the city just now is the Money Market. The outlook in Lombard Street is decidedly hopeful and the Bank of England is strengthening her position daily. Brazilian Stocks have been strong which means either the expectation of favourable news in connection with the impending loan or the manipulation of these securities with a view to putting the market on good terms with the issue when it makes its appearance. Apart from the money position Throgmorton Street still has plenty to worry her though nothing has happened to worsen the position. Greece has been threatening Turkey and Albania has been full of martial volconaoes; but it is evident that the Powers have got more control over the Near East than was the case before the war and the general belief is that peace will be maintained. France seems to have settled down with a strong Government. This is important, for the Bourse, already shaken by the internal troubles, was absolutely demoralised by the political crisis. It is now believed and hoped that the impending big loan will soon be satisfactorily cleared out of the way. In Mexico matters are much the same as when I wrote, while the political situation at Home is regarded with more equanimity; though there seems to be little reason unless consideration is given to the natural relief that procrastination over Ulster cannot continue much longer.

BRAZILIAN LOAN.

To revert to the Brazilian loan it is a question whether anybody outside the charmed ring really knows what is going on in connection with that impending flotation. Of course Brazil has always transacted its financial business through the House of Rothschild. But the House of Rothschild are very decided on the point that they will not have anything to do with the loan if any part of it is applied to supplying the needs of the Brazil Railways, the troubles of the latter, being in the opinion of New Court, its own affair. On the other hand the two French issuing houses together with Speyer Brothers of London are heavily involved in Brazilian Railways and are indirect opposition to the Rothschilds. Hence the deadlock! It explains the many contradictory statements that we are being treated to in the daily press, which one day announces that the loan will make its appearance in a few days and before those few days are up tells its readers that once more there has been a postponement.

TRADE UNIONISM.

Consols have hardened but other gilt-edge stocks have been neglected during the week and there has been scarcely any business in Home Railway Stocks. Of course these descriptions, as I have pointed out in recent issues, are so low in price in many cases that much in the way of adverse news is discounted. At the same time not only must falling trade be taken into consideration but it must be borne in mind that the labour outlook is by no means unclouded. Some of the speeches at the Conference of the National Union of Railwaymen, now meeting at Swansea, have been distinctly socialistic, while a triple alliance was approved yesterday; an alliance between the executives of the Railwaymen, the Miners' Federation and the Transport Workers' Federation; which means a working arrangement between a million and a quarter men. Mr. J. H. Thomas spoke of the alliance as a reply to the fifty millions the employees were raising to combat Trade Unionism; but as a matter of fact no such sum has or is likely to be put up.

American Railway Shares have been quite neglected while Canadian Pacifics and Grand Trunk Railway issues have been dull markets. The failure of the Peace Negotiations have left Mexican Railway stocks a week market, but Brazil Rails have been buoyed up by constant promises that the loan will be out in a few hours. As I have pointed out above these promises have a curious habit of being falsified. Apart from these stocks there has not been any attention at all paid to the foreign railway market.

RAND MINING SHARES.

Perhaps the section of the Stock Exchange that shows some sign of reviving animation is that devoted to Rand Mining Shares. Recently I referred to the excellent outputs and labour reports. Now the market has had so good dividend announcements to encourage members. The Rand Mines Limited has again declared a distribution of 110 per cent., the Crown Mines 55 per cent. the Rose Deep an improvement of 2½ per cent. at 20 per cent. while the Durban Deep which passed its dividend for the last half of 1913, now distributes 8¾ per cent. If business cannot be described as active at any time during the week, it can at least be said the Kaffir Circus received attention and that is a lot in these slack times.

The last return of the world's visible supply of copper showed unexpectedly high figures, but even so a fall in the price of the metal is illogical. However, there it is and in the absence of any substantial business had a depressing effect on an already dull market. In other departments of the mining market there has been very little doing, though the outlook for Russian Mining shares is hopeful, especially as the liquidation at St. Petersburg has come to an end. In other markets there has been little of interest beyond the oil market which worked itself into a high state of excitement on Mr Churchill's speech regarding Persian Oil. Oil shares for the most part now have been idle.

MR. GRENFELL'S AFFAIRS

One of the companies in the City with which Mr. Arthur Grenfell, of the firm of Chaplin, Milne Grenfell and Company, was connected, is the Messina Company Limited, a Transvaal undertaking with a capital of quarter of a million, of which about three-quarters is paid up. It owns copper properties and is at present time earning about £100,000 per annum net profits. The failure of Messrs. Chaplin Milne and Company have seriously affected the finances of the Company, but arrangements have been made with the National Bank of South Africa that will enable the Company to meet its present financial requirements. What further recomemndations will be made after investigations is not clear, but no doubt further capital will be called up, the shares most probably being offered to existing shareholders, on favourable terms. Mr. Arthur Grenfell was chairman of the Company.

The failure of Chaplin Grenfell and Company did not immediately affect the Stock Exchange and for that reason not very much has been said or written on the subject. But when the affairs go through the Bankruptcy Court there are likely to be some interesting disclosures. Mr. Grenfell, as all who know him are aware, is a very able man with a habit of managing matters with a high hand. The ill-fated Canadian Agency was entirely under his control and as will be seen by my remarks in the Messina Company was largely bolstered up by funds borrowed from other enterprises presided over by Mr. Grenfell. It is said that as many as half-a-dozen of Mr. Grenfell's companies have lent money at one time or another to the Canadian Agency in many cases without security. The important point is that Mr. Grenfell's fellow-directors may in some cases find themeselves in the position of being responsible for sums lost.

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All over the world Kelly's directories are known and it will no doubt be useful to your readers to know what sort of business these useful guides bring to the publishers. For the twelve months' to the end of March last, the Directors recommend a dividend and bonus distribution of 12½ per cent., and having made bonus and dividend distributions of 10½ per cent., for eight years' with the exception of the previous twelve months' when 12½ per cent. was also distributed. The net profit £54,080 was about £8,000 more than the year 1912-13. The addition to the reserve is to be £5,000 as against £7,000, but about £3,400 more will be carried forward. Kelly's Directories Limited, has always been conducted on the most business like lines: the conservatism of the directors being revealed by the fact that the reserve amounts nearly £70,000.

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# CHINESE TROUBLES.

## SYMPTOMS OF FINANCIAL IMPROVEMENT.

## THE PRESIDENT'S METHODS.

Foreign opinion in Peking with regard to the situation in China has undergone a distinct modification within the past few weeks, writes the Peking correspondent of "The Times" in a letter, dated May 22.

Two or three months ago, it is correct to say, the best-informed observers in the capital were decidedly pessimistic about the outlook, and serious persons were not lacking who predicted the rising of such a state of affairs as would necessitate foreign intervention in one form or another. The financial prospects, then, were decidedly gloomy. Sir Richard Dane estimated that the surplus revenue of the Salt Gabelle would probably be so small that it was not likely that the Five-Power Banks would entertain proposals for a loan large enough to meet the recognized needs of the situation. White Wolf had escaped the toils laboriously spread for him by the Government troops, and was rampaging unrestrainedly in fresh hunting-grounds, more than well out of reach of such feeble efforts as the Chinese Army could make to catch him. In many quarters it was then believed that White Wolf was inspired by, and was acting in collusion with, the revolutionary party, and that his ultimate object was the overthrow of the Government. The revolutionary party, too, was supposed only to be waiting for a suitable opportunity to raise the flag of rebellion in Kwangtung province and at various points on the Yang-tsze. Meanwhile revenue from the provinces was only trickling into the capital, and was being spent as fast as it came in on the operations against White Wolf. Foreign debtors were clamouring for payment of long overdue debts, and threatening to proclaim the Chinese Government bankrupt in Europe because of the failure to honour large batches of Treasury bills held by them. Trade throughout the country was seriously hampered by the depreciated state of provincial notes, and feeling against the Government, because of its inability to take measures to protect the trading community in this respect, was assuming dangerous proportions.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

By degrees, however, the difficulties that confronted the Government have become less serious, and for the moment it seems permissible to hope that better days are in store. White Wolf has been headed away from Szechuan, where rebellion against the Government would be easy to fan into flame, into the desert regions of Kansuh, where his depredations are less felt. The revolutionary party appears to have taken the recent assumption of autocratic powers by the President lying down. A few minor outbreaks have been nipped in the bud, and no evidence is forthcoming to suggest that there is any wide-planned concerted scheme to promote another rebellion. Financially things have decidedly improved. The Salt Gabelle collections have attained a figure which has justified Sir Richard Dane, after the retention of a million sterling to cover future liabilities, in releasing substantial surpluses which have been paid over to the Government account. In addition to this inflow from the salt, the Government claims at last to be receiving substantial contributions from the provinces. Moreover, an important step has been taken towards dealing with the provincial note question. In agreeing to the release of the salt surpluses the Five-Power Banks stipulated for the devotion of the money—nearly dollars 7,000,000 (£700,000)—to the alleviation of the note situation, and agreed, besides, to permit the employment for the same purpose of £1,000,000 out of the £2,000,000 provided in the Reorganization Loan for the purposes of the Salt Gabelle.

The result of all these encouraging signs has been to fill the Chinese with an optimism which the foreigner does not grudge them, but which he trusts will not lead them to underrate the serious difficulties which still confront the country, and which must continue to confront it for many a long day. Yuan Shih-kai has burnt his boats so far as Young China is concerned. He suspended Parliament last year, and assumed entire responsibility for the conduct of affairs. This year he has recast the Nanking Constitution, divesting the people practically of any share in the government, and resting in himself powers that in effect are dictatorial. Moreover, he has set up a Government in Peking from which Young China is excluded in favour of officials of the old regime. As fast as he can he is turning the Young Chinese out of office in the provinces, and putting in old-style men in their stead. Young China, in fact, proved themselves incapable of holding office, and very few will claim that they deserve to hold it. But Young China made the Revolution and bitterly resent their exclusion and the cancelling of the national rights for which they fought and bled. It is, therefore, difficult to believe that Young China will not always be a thorn in the side of Yuan Shih-kai, endeavouring to discredit his Government, if not actively rebelling against it. Military vigilance to guard against their intrigues will have to be observed unceasingly.

THE NOTE QUESTION.

The increased revenue from the provinces is largely due to the collection in one or two provinces of the title-deed registration tax, which, of course, is non-recurring. The salt surpluses promise to provide a substantial revenue in the future, but the fact that the money is coming to Peking means that the provinces are being deprived of some of the revenue which they formerly handled, and that their capacity to remit to Peking on general account is thereby diminished. The $17,000,000 being devoted to strengthening the provincial note issues is to be employed in Kwangtung and Hunan, and leaves many other provinces untouched. The whole problem of unsecured notes means the restoration of public confidence in a total in circulation of some $200,000,000, towards which $17,000,000 will not go very far. That a beginning in dealing with this problem has been made is satisfactory, but it is only a beginning, and the problem remains to be solved. There is, too, risk that the efforts of the Central Government to straighten out the note question may be frustrated by further issues by the provinces themselves. And White Wolf is still alive, and ever a potential danger to the State, though for the time being he finds it expedient to retire out of limelight into the obscurity of distant Kansuh.

But on the whole the prospect has definitely improved, for the principal reason that no party, nor any province, appears anxious to dispute the supremacy of the Central Government; in fact, because the Government is beginning to be recognized throughout the country. It must still be long before the Central Government can obtain complete control over the affairs of the provinces, but it is the case that the voice of Peking counts for something, where not long ago it counted for comparatively little. In view of the improved financial position the Chinese now talk of restricting the new loan to £7,500,000, sufficient only to pay off the short-term loans, and leaving such questions as note redemption on a comprehensive scale and currency reform, for future consideration. There is the suspicion that they desire to borrow the smaller sum—they originally proposed £25,000,000—so that the surplus of the salt revenue shall be mainly available to themselves and not pledged to the banks. So long as the surplus is employed beneficially no harm will be done, and the banks certainly will be glad to be relieved of the responsibility of floating a large Chinese loan while the money market is tight, and financial requirements for industrial enterprise in China are so great.

An indication of the want of confidence in the Government among the trading community which ought to disappear as the improvement becomes generally recognized, is to be found in the Customs receipts. These for the first three months of the year showed an increase of 1,000,000tls over the corresponding period of last year, owing to a boom in imports. But the goods have been held up in the ports because native traders had banked their money in preference to risking it up country. In consequence, receipts in April and May are below those of the corresponding months of last year, and may remain low for a few months more.

As the year advances, however, the expectation is that receipts will again expand, and result in the figures for the whole 12 months exceeding any hitherto recorded.

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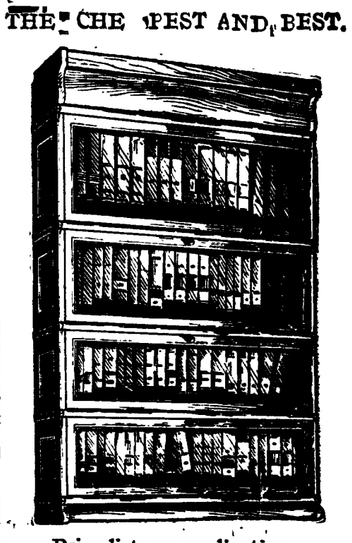

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# THE OIL CONTRACT.

## ITS POLITICAL ASPECTS.

## REPLY OF MINISTERS.

Two leading members of the Government, Mr. Churchill and Sir Edward Grey, expounded and defended at length in the House of Commons on June 17 their policy with respect to the Persian oil contract. The Government have taken a step of the utmost importance, and the reasons which moved them were fully explained, says "The Daily Telegraph."

Considerable criticism was offered, and from widely different motives. One set of critics—but these were very few—spoke for the powerful oil interests which will be prejudicially affected. Mr. Samuel Samuel was their chief spokesman. They naturally, from their point of view, do not wish the Admiralty to possess its own oilfield. Still less do they wish the Admiralty to take part in the refining of the by-products. but this was not the general attitude. On the contrary, a number of Unionists and Radicals, who strongly criticised the Government's policy on other grounds, approved the idea of relieving the State from the persistent squeeze of the big oil companies.

Another set of critics were anxious as to the effect that the new departure would have on the future of Persia. Mr. Dillon is the most thorough-going pro-Persian in the House. He scented carrion, as usual, and was sure that the new move was part of a secret plot for the partition of Persia. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald desired that the defence of the pipe-lines, &c., should be effected by the company working through the Persian Government and their gendarmerie, rather than through the tribesmen, as at present. Mr. Ponsonby regretted that Persia of all places should have been chosen for the new experiment. Persia, he said, was "the danger zone of the whole world." He thought the Government had made a good business bargain, but was nervous as to its political effect.

Yet another set of critics, ably led by Mr. George Lloyd, who spoke with local knowledge, were anxious to know how the oil wells and pipe-lines were to be defended. He pointed out that there was a Turkish Army Corps at Bagdad, and that the Russians were close at hand. Suppose the worst to happen, what was the Government's idea of defence? Did they contemplate a military expedition from home or from India?

### SIR EDWARD GREY'S DEFENCE.

Sir Edward Grey replied in detail to these last critics, and admitted the strength of their argument, which Mr. Churchill, on the other hand, had treated almost with levity, brushing it aside by talking about the supremacy of the Fleet. The Foreign Secretary thought that the most desirable protectors would be the tribesmen themselves, paid to look after the lines as they now are, and he had not thought of employing either an Indian force, or—what would be much more desirable—a Persian force under British officers. As for danger from Russia, with whom this project had not been discussed, he said that our relations with that Power must either be "cordial or strained"—there was no half-way—and he hoped that the existing cordial relations would long continue.

The Foreign Secretary's main point was this: "Where else outside the British Empire could an oilfield be procured, where the risks would be less than in Persia?" Was Mexico thought more promising, or Russia, or Roumania? Persia, he maintained, was about the only available oilfield left, and if the Government had delayed another year, even the Persian oilfield would certainly have passed within the control of one of the great Oil Trusts.

### "A LONG, STEADY SQUEEZE."

What came out in the debate yesterday more clearly than anything else was that it was the operations of the great Oil Trusts which had driven the Government to take this step. Mr. Churchill explained that the price of the oil had more than doubled in the last few years. He admitted the greatly increased demand, but the supply had also vastly increased, and there were now hardly any independent oil companies left outside the two great combines. The "long, steady squeeze" to which these had subjected the Admiralty had determined the Government to secure, if they could, an independent, or, at least, a partially independent position. There was no such thing, he said, as "an open market" in oil. It was a strictly controlled market. This, then, is really the mainspring of the whole move—the desire to get free of the Trusts and to safeguard the State against being forced to pay exorbitant prices for a fuel indispensable to the Navy. Mr. Churchill did not mince matters. In places, he "savaged" the Trusts pretty fiercely, and kept Mr. Samuel Samuel jumping up and down in a state of great agitation over his biting sarcasms at the readiness of the Trusts to oblige the Admiralty—at a price.

### NO DANGER OF OIL FAMINE.

The First Lord made his points very clearly. He emphasised the desire of the Government to encourage experiments in this country for procuring oil from coal or shale, and to assist the search for new sources of supply in the British Empire. Nor did the Government mean to make themselves dependent on the Persian oilfield. They hoped to get all they wanted from it, but they would not "rely" on it. Again and again Mr. Churchill repeated that the Admiralty already had an oil reserve which would last for many months of war. Therefore, there could be no danger of an oil famine. More over, the Admiralty looked to Persia for less than one-half of its oil requirements, and meant to go on purchasing as before from the other producers. But this new oil-field of theirs would be a powerful lever in keeping the price at a reasonable rate.

He denied, too, that there would be any special difficulties in case of war. The route by the Cape was only fourteen days longer than by the Suez Canal, and would cost no more, because there would be no Canal dues to pay. There would be two or three more cargoes afloat—that was all. Only two wells were actually producing at the moment, but there was little doubt that others would be found and proved, and in positions much nearer the coast, and therefore more favourably situated. They had the favourable report of an expert Commission, and believed that, as a purely financial undertaking, it would prove immensely valuable. If we were at war with Russia, this particular supply would doubtless cease to be available, while the war lasted, but the only result would be that the Navy would have to pay a higher price and get its oil from elsewhere.

### MONEY FROM THE STRONG-BOX.

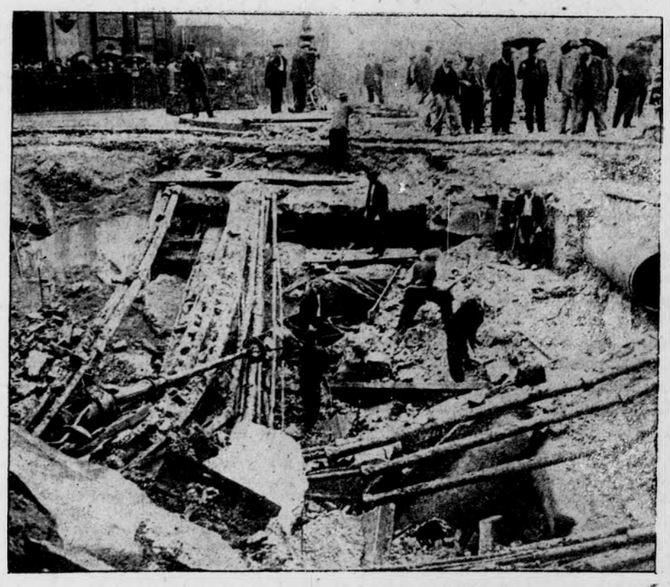
Not much was said about the finance of the scheme, but Mr. Churchill explained that no loan or supplementary estimate would be required. Mr. Lloyd George had £2,250,000 "in his strong box," and the £2,200,000 required for the purchase of the shares would be issued from the Consolidated Fund. He admitted that there was a speculative element in the transaction—that could not be avoided—but he commended it to the House as a prudent and thrifty investment apart from its merits as a step vitally necessary for the well-being of the Navy.

As has been indicated, the opposition came from various sources. The project was condemned by Sir Fortescue Flannery, who denied that it was economically sound, and by Mr. Gretton and Lord Charles Beresford as unbusinesslike. Mr. James Mason said that Mr. Churchill's arguments were a subterfuge for taking money from the Sinking Fund. Mr. Samuel Samuel repudiated what he called the unjustifiable attack on the Shell Oil Company, and denied that there was any monopoly in the oil industry.

However, Mr. Pretyman, the only spokesman of the Front Opposition Bench, said that he would vote for the resolution, and this was carried on a division by 254 to 18.

## PEOPLE BURIED ALIVE IN THE STREETS OF PARIS.

Scene in the Rue de Havre.



Men at work in the chasm in Rue de Havre.

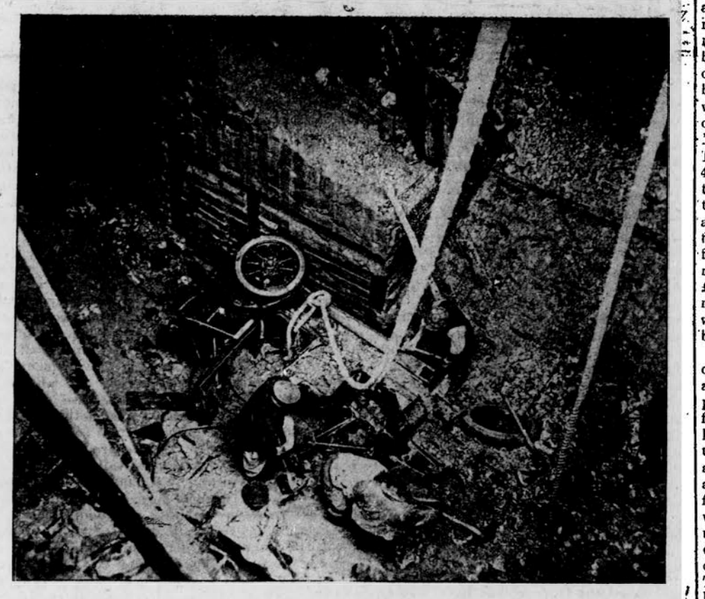


*Photo by Topical Press.*

Hauling a taxi-cab out of an abyss in Place St. Augustine, the driver and a lady passenger were both found dead when the car was reached.

Paris passed through a night of horror on June 15, when a great thunderstorm broke over the City. Torrential rains caused sewers to burst and huge crevasses which swallowed up the traffic, appeared in the roadway. Many people were trampled under foot in the wild rush for safety.

# NEW TURKISH ARMY.

## VIGOROUS EFFORTS AT REVIVAL.

## GERMAN METHODS FAVOURED

The problem how best to redistribute the Ottoman Army in order to meet the situation created by the Balkan War, the alleged danger of Hellenic attack on the Anatolian littoral, the necessity of keeping a firmer hold on the Arab lands, and the increase of Russian strength and mobility in the Caucasus was among the first to be discussed by the Turkish military authorities after the conclusion of peace with Greece, says the Constantinople correspondent of "The Times." It has been solved as follows. Under the distribution scheme of 1910 the 14 Army Corps and five independent divisions of the Turkish Army were thus stationed:—Europe and Smyrna, 24 divisions; Eastern Asia Minor, seven divisions; the Arab countries (Syria, Mesopotamia, and Arabia), 11 divisions; with one division in Tripoli in Africa. The new scheme provides for a total of 13 Army Corps and two independent divisions. Five Army Corps (15 divisions) are to be quartered in Thrace and Western Asia Minor. The three Army Corps on the Russian frontier are to be brought up to a strength of nine divisions. The Arab provinces are to be held by five Army Corps and two independent divisions, totalling 12 divisions. The total strength of the Army is now 36 divisions, as against 43 divisions in 1910, and is better concentrated than when Turkey held Albania and Macedonia.

### THE REDIFS.

The old "Redif" (territorial) formations seem to have disappeared from the Army list. The Redif divisions, extensively employed in all stages of the Balkan War, were of small value. Under-officered, short of baggage, ammals and wheeled transport, too often full of untrained men, they were sent into action before they had a chance of "shaking down," and mostly melted away in the first month of the campaign. In place of the commanders of Redif divisions a number of "officers commanding reserves" have been appointed to various stations. It is not known what the military authorities propose to do with their second line reservists in case of war. They may draft them into the first line to fill up gaps as the need arises; they may, again, extemporize a certain number of reserve divisions.

### STRENGTH OF THE INFANTRY.

The 36 divisions are each composed of three two-battalion regiments and a rifle battalion. To each Army Corps is attached a two-battalion rifle regiment. The one exception is the Adrianople Army Corps, two divisions of which (the 4th and 6th) are composed of three three-battalion regiments and a rifle battalion, while the rifle regiment attached numbers three battalions. It is difficult to form any idea of the total war effective of these 285 battalions. The peace effective of those which have passed through Constantinople on their way to their new quarters in Asia Minor varies from 300 to 400 bayonets. Those stationed at Constantinople average 400. Enver Pasha has proposed new legislation whereby service will be reduced from three to two years and all exemptions abolished, even for the sole supports of their families, who are to receive an allowance from the State. The fact that the Government annually obtains a revenue of over £900,000 from the military exemption tax renders it unlikely that military exemptions will be immediately abolished whatever may be urged in favour of such a measure.

As for the cavalry and artillery, it need only be said that the former is under-horsed and will not be able to put more than 50 per cent. of its nominal effective in the field for some time to come. Owing to the heavy losses of modern material, most of the artillery regiments stationed in Asia are armed with old B. L. Krupp field guns, and it is, indeed, doubtful whether the first four Army Corps are entirely supplied with Q. F. pieces. Very heavy expenditure must be incurred to make good these deficiencies. Nothing seems to have been decided as to the reorganization of the Transport and Sanitary Services. The heavy losses among officers and men from disease last winter, especially in Thrace, where typhus raged, show that the latter service requires to be thoroughly reformed.

### THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The fortifications of Adrianople are being strengthened and the perimeter of the girdle of forts enlarged by the construction of new works to the south and east of the fortress. Schemes for the rearmament of the Erzerum forts and strengthening of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles fortifications under the auspices of General Weber, of the German military mission are under discussion. Efforts are being made to expedite mobilization, and it is hoped that the construction of a line from Rodosto to Muradli, the completion of the Taurus section of the Bagdad Railway, and the extension of the Angora line to Yozgad will accelerate the concentration of the Asiatic forces in a few years' time.

Recent losses have deprived the Turkish Army of most of its aircraft. Of five Bristol machines two only remain, and the small corps of Ottoman airmen has suffered heavily in consequence of Enver Pasha's desire that it should emulate the exploits of Vedrines. A shed for a large dirigible has been begun at San Stefano, and a military aviation station constructed at Adrianople. A French officer, Captain de Goys, has been appointed to organize the military air service.

### OPINIONS OF OTHER ARMIES.

Turkish tactical and strategical methods appear to be still based entirely on German models. This does not prevent Turkish officers from having a high opinion of the fighting qualities of the Austrian and still more of the Russian forces, though Germany, owing to the real or alleged superiority of her Great General Staff, would be "first favourite" here in the event of a European war. Of the French Army little is known, and still less of the British. Of their recent antagonists Turkish officers rate the Bulgars first, and after them the Serfs, though they consider that the latter will be weakened rather than strengthened by the incorporation of Bulgarophil Macedonians in what was previously a very homogeneous force. The solidity and determination of the Bulgar and the efficiency of his staff work and general organization have inculcated a very wholesome respect for his fighting powers among the Turks, who, on the other hand, seem to hold the Greek Army in unwise contempt, and base their appreciations of the Italian Army on its unnaturally passive attitude in Cyrenaica and Tripoli. The Constantinople garrison is certainly being more efficiently trained now than formerly, and though musketry instruction is still rudimentary, the tactical handling of the men is good.

It is difficult to obtain much information as to training in the provinces, or to express an opinion as to the ultimate success of the German military mission, which now numbers close on 50 officers. There is a strong desire for progress among most junior officers and in the General Staff, but recent appointments and dismissals have not allayed the suspicion that political considerations still play too large a part in the allotment of the higher commands, and it remains to be seen whether the young leaders of the Army will have the patience for the plodding "spade-work" which reconstruction demands. In the Army, as in other departments of State, the Turks, however much they may now rely on foreign advisers, have in the last resort only themselves to thank if they succeed or fail.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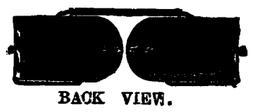

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## THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL UNREST.

### MR. PHILIP SNOWDEN'S ELOQUENT PLEA.

In a powerful article in the "Constructive Quarterly," Mr. Snowden, M.P., sets forth the duty and responsibility of the Christian Churches in view of the critical social outlook, and shows how tremendous is the influence which they might exercise if only they would throw themselves into the task of translating the will of God into acts of practical statesmanship. Here are some of his pregnant sentences:—

There are two reasons which explain the general indifference of the Church to the industrial and social condition of the people. The first reason is that so many Church members and professing Christians have no real belief in Christ. If they loved God with all their strength and their neighbours as themselves it would be impossible for them to be callously indifferent to the suffering and poverty which everywhere abound. The second reason is that many sincere and devout Christians believe that it is not the duty of the Church to attend to the material welfare of the people, but to confine its efforts to the saving of their souls.

Many theological dogmas, it is admitted, have lost their force. The fear of hell, which one religious journal some time ago said had been one of the most awful and tremendous incentives to earnestness which the Church had had in the days gone by, no longer terrifies the people into a profession of religion. A gospel of "other-worldliness" will not suffice. It will be impossible in these days to gain the support of the masses for a gospel which promises eternal joy hereafter, but which is indifferent to the misery of the life which now is.

AN UNSATISFIED CRAVING.

We desire to see the Church exercising a dominating influence over the minds and actions of men and women because we believe that it, of all institutions, is the one specially qualified to prepare the way for the establishment of the coming of the Kingdom of God upon earth. The religious instinct is deeply embedded in human nature, and there is an almost universal longing among the people who now stand aloof from the Churches, for the help of a Church which will satisfy their craving for the spiritual life.

It is obvious to everybody that we are approaching one of those historic epochs of revolution when, either by peaceful movement or violent change, the old order must give place to the new. There is a real danger that unless the true lessons of the labour and social unrest are understood, and unless wisdom and experience are brought to bear on the treatment of the problems involved, blind ignorance, class hatred, and a burning sense of injustice on the one side, and on the other, fear of the dispossession of property and the loss of social position, may lead to violence, bloodshed and inconceivable suffering.

Unless it be contended that the Christian Church has no concern with anything that happens in the secular affairs of a nation, it will be admitted that the Christian Church has a serious duty and responsibility in regard to the social unrest and the social outlook. But, as has been said, it has no message, no advice, no guidance to offer. The Church of the present day seems to be like the Church at every former period of revolutionary change. It stands by the old order, defending it actively or passively, until it sees it falling to pieces, and then it rushes to find a place of safety under the protection of the new regime.

But it must be confessed that the Church is moving, and if we appear to be too condemnatory of its apathy, it is because we feel so keenly the need for its help in the religious work of translating the will of God into acts of practical statesmanship.

PRACTICE OR THEORY.

The inconsistency between the teaching that God is Love, and that He takes a paternal care in the welfare of every human being, and the existence of so much appalling poverty, and the physical suffering and moral corruption which result from it is an insuperable obstacle to the spread of religion. If bad housing, inadequate wages, long hours of labour, a liquor traffic, unemployment, commercial competition, injure human beings physically and mentally and morally, if these things are inconsistent with the love of God, then it is surely the duty of the Churches and all professing Christians to wage war upon these iniquities. An ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory even in matters of religion, and the best way to make men into Christians is to be working to make conditions such that it will be possible for them to be Christians.

If, then, the facts and experiences of industrial and social life tend to make men selfish, unloving, unreligious, and to make the work of the Christian Churches and Christian ministry largely ineffective, it must be a primary duty of the Churches to attack these hindrances.

Even from the point of view of those who believe that the primary work of the Church is to prepare men for a future life, the call for service in industrial and social reform should appeal to them. It is these conditions which are preventing the Churches from reaching the people, which make the evangelistic efforts of the Church so futile.

Many of the regrettable features of the labour unrest of the last three years have been the result of a popular teaching by politicians and labour leaders which has talked to working men about their rights and power, but has not impressed upon them their duties and responsibilities. The Christian Church can remedy this mistake if it will combine an emphatic teaching of the responsibility of every individual to do his best in whatever unfortunate circumstances he may be placed with the message of a social gospel.

NOT A PARTY QUESTION.

To say that it is the duty of the Church to preach a social gospel does not mean that it should, as an institution, identify itself with any particular school of economic thought. The duty of the Church is rather to arouse the consciences of its members about immoral social conditions, to proclaim certain moral truths, and to demand the application of just principles to industrial and social affairs. The quickened social consciences of Christian men and women will find the opportunity and means for a practical satisfaction of their desires in economic and political organisations. The character of City and State government will reflect the intelligence, the interest, and the morality of the citizens. An inefficient or corrupt city or national government is a standing reproach to the Christian Church, a painful evidence of its neglect of duty.

The increasing interest which is being shown by leaders of the Christian Churches in the condition of the people is a thing the social reformer heartily welcomes, but while recognising the tremendous influence for good that the sympathy and active support of the Church will have upon the social movement it must be understood that it is not the work of the Church to take in hand the control and direction of that movement. That is the work of citizenship; but vast and tremendous indeed is the influence that the Christian Church may exercise upon the citizens and the social movement by preaching with courage and truth those eternal Christian ethics which should guide the conduct of individuals and nations in their relations with each other.

## EGYPTIAN GIRL CHARGED WITH LIBEL

### ACTION BY A RETIRED MAJOR.

Seham Yousry, an Egyptian girl, living at Woodbridge, Suffolk, was summoned before Mr. Denman, at the Marlborough-street Court on June 16, for, on November 20 last at Burlington-gardens, unlawfully and maliciously publishing a certain defamatory libel concerning William Edward Gunnell Connolly, a major on the retired list. Mr. Austin Farleigh, barrister, prosecuted; and Mr. L. A. L. North, solicitor, appeared for the defence. The alleged libel was not read in open Court.

In opening the case Mr. Farleigh said the libel alleged was published in 1912 in the form of a letter addressed by the defendant to the wife of the complainant's cousin, Major Arthur Connolly. It was not until just recently that the prosecution had obtained legal evidence of the authorship of the document, but it had now been admitted by the defendant herself. The letter in question was one of a series, most of which had been addressed to the prosecutor. The most serious part of it was that she claimed the prosecutor as her husband, saying that he married her and deserted her, and that he married a Sudanese girl; that 70 letters had been received, which were sufficient to damn him in this or any other country; and that the prosecutor married a fresh wife wherever he went. The defendant had written practically to everywhere he had been, and when she recently discovered his address she followed him there. At Woodbridge on June 4 she was bound over to keep the peace in consequence of threats she made against his life, but in spite of this she continued her persecution.

Major Connolly stated in evidence that for 10 years he had been in the Egyptian Army and was now on the retired list. At different periods he had served at Kassala, Omdurman, Khartum, and Cairo, where he was Assistant Adjutant-General of the Conscription Department. He knew the defendant in Egypt, and for some time she had been his mistress. On June 4 he was present at Woodbridge Police Court, when the letter now produced was admitted by the defendant to have been written by her. She was then bound over to keep the peace, but since then she had almost daily made a disturbance outside his house. He was a married man and his wife was in a delicate state of health.

Cross-examined, the witness said it was not a fact that the defendant had lived for four years with him as his wife. She was brought to his rooms. It was possible that she was related to Yousri Pasha through one of his concubines. He did not know that her family had discarded her because of her association with the witness. She might have visited him at his quarters for two years as his mistress. He had never been through any form of marriage with her. He used to give her money, but did not know that she had private means of her own. All he knew about her family was what she chose to tell him.

Mr. Denman pointed out that Mr. North was putting a number of questions which at that stage had no bearing on the issue, for it had been laid down that the "greater the truth the greater the libel." The questions could be reserved for the trial.

Mr. North said that the defendant did not deny writing the letter, and after what the magistrate had said he would not then ask any further questions, but would in due course justify her conduct.

Mr. Farleigh said that if the defendant were committed for trial he would ask that she should be required to find bail for her good behaviour and not be allowed to go at large, on entering into her own recognizances to reappear. Besides having been deported from the Sudan and bound over, as stated at Woodbridge, she had been bound over in London for annoying gentlemen in Piccadilly.

Mr. Denman committed the defendant for trial, allowing bail in the sum of £25.


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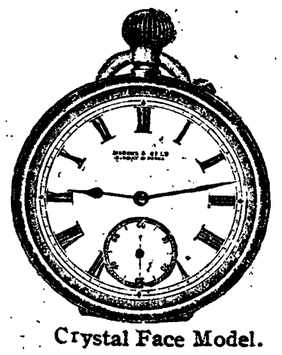

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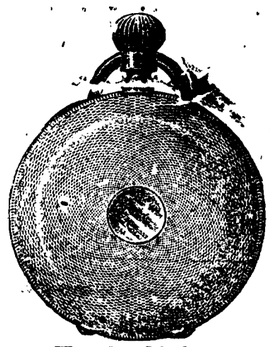

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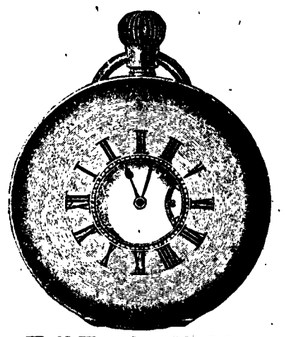

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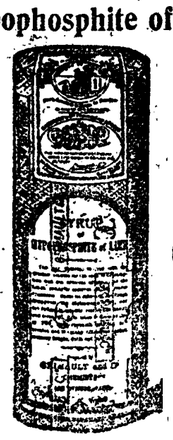

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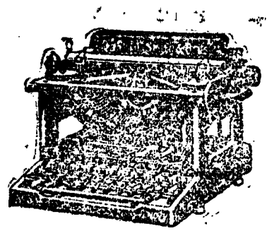

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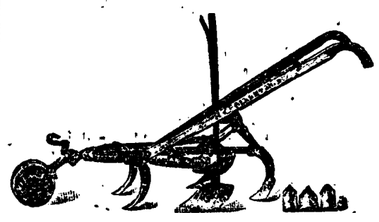

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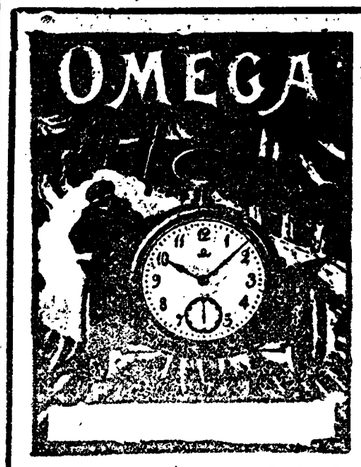


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# THE TRIAL OF JAFFER JUSOOB.

## FORMER MANAGER OF THE CREDIT BANK.

## TWO CHARGES FRAMED.

## THE CASE FOR THE CROWN.

### NATURE OF THE TRANSACTIONS.

**The hearing of the charges of criminal breach of trust brought against Jaffer Jusoob, former manager of the Credit Bank, commenced at the High Court Criminal Sessions yesterday before Mr. Justice Hayward and a special jury.**

**The Court was crowded when the case was called, and the preliminary proceedings occupied some little time. The names of special jurors who had been summoned were called, and challenges were numerous, the prosecution challenging seven, and the defence eight.**

**Mr. Jardine, the Acting Advocate-General, opened the case for the Crown, and in giving a history of the affairs of the Credit Bank under the management of the accused, stated it was the case for the prosecution, that an account in the name of Hassan Brothers was originally opened for the purposes of Jaffer Jossub, and that it was continued until the termination of the existence of the Bank as a going concern, for the purposes of the accused and his brother Noor Mahomed. In order to establish the charge, counsel said, it would be sufficient for the prosecution if they proved, that the money went out of the Bank into the hands of Hassan Brothers and nothing more, because the evidence would show that the moneys ought never to have gone into the hands of Hassan Brothers.**

A special jury constituted as follows was sworn to try the case:—

Mr, G. E. D. Langley (foreman); Mr. E. W. Dawson; Mr. A. C. Wilkinson; Mr. Sorab F. Bharoocha; Mr. C. H. Falloon; Mr. Sorab N. Pochkhannawalla; Mr. Pirojshah B. R. Mody; Mr. A. J. Meyer; and Mr. Stanley Hall.

Mr. A. Gilchrist, a special juror, did not answer to the call of his name, and he was called again, but he was still absent, and the Clerk of the Crown announced that he would be fined Rs. 50.

#### THE CHARGES.

The charges against Jaffer Jusoob were then read out by the Clerk of the Crown. They were two in number, the first being that between December 10th, 1912, and June 10th, 1913, at Bombay he committed criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 48,588-5-3 or thereabouts, belonging to the Credit Bank of India, and thereby committed an offence under section 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The second charge was that on or about September 1st, 1913, he committed criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 16,000 belonging to the Credit Bank of India.

Mr. Jardine, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. M. Ferrers Nicholson (instructed by Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor) appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Kemp with Mr. Rustomjee J. Mody (instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Hiralal and Mehta), for the defence.

#### CASE FOR THE CROWN.

Mr. Jardine, in opening the case for the Crown, said the charges on which the accused was now before them arose out of matters connected with the Credit Bank, which were discovered on that Bank going into liquidation at the latter end of 1913. The Credit Bank was registered at the end of 1909 with a large capital. The nominal value of the shares was Rs. 50 each. Business was started in March, 1910, and about the middle of the year the accused Jaffer Jusoob became manager of the Bank. He continued as manager until the Bank went into liquidation about the end of 1913. There could be no question that the cause of the failure of the Bank, and the consequent run that had been caused, was due primarily to the unauthorised speculations of Jusoob, and secondly to the inefficiency of the management by the Board. However, with that they were not concerned here; they were concerned here only with the charges before them—whether or not the accused was guilty of the criminal breach of trust with which he was charged. The punishment prescribed for that offence was laid down in section 408, and criminal breach of trust was defined by section 405 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Counsel read this section, and also section 24 which defined the meaning of the word dishonestly and said he now proposed to amplify the charge against the accused very shortly with regard to the terms of that section. In the first place the accused was charged with committing criminal breach of trust as a servant. He was manager of the Bank, and as manager was its servant. Then it was necessary to establish that he had dominion over the property of the Bank. It would be proved that he had control of the business of the Bank, and had dominion over its property. The section also referred to a breach of the contract, expressed or implied, upon which the property was held. There would be proved before them in evidence the express contract which he had entered into. He did not, enter into a written contract at the time he was appointed manager, but he had signed it long anterior to the date of the offences on which he was charged.

#### A MANAGER'S DUTY.

It was the case for the prosecution that even if there were no written contract in the case, it was his duty as manager to safeguard the interests of the Bank and of its shareholders. It was also part of the implied contract to lend the moneys of the Bank only on proper security and to persons who there was goon reason to believe were or would be good for the money. Lastly with regard to the question of dishonesty. They had heard the definition of the word, and it would be proved before them that in appropriating these monies and committing criminal breach of trust he did so dishonestly with the intention of causing gain to himself or at any rate, with the intention of causing loss to the Bank.

Counsel produced the contract in writing into which the accused entered on April, 13th 1911, nine, or ten months after he had been acting as manager of the Bank. This contract was for a term of fifteen years, and provided that the accused should control the general business of the Bank, and have power to enter into any contracts for the Bank in the ordinary way of business.

#### HASSAN BROTHERS' ACCOUNT.

The moneys of the Bank in respect of which the accused was charged with criminal breach of trust were used and disposed of by Jaffer through the medium of an account opened in the books of the Credit Bank at the end of 1910 in the name of Hassan Brothers. Those moneys left the Bank through that channel either by means of cheques drawn by Hassan Brothers or by means of pay-slips the amounts of which were paid out of the Bank and debited to the account. It was the case for the prosecution that the account in the name of Hassan Brothers was originally opened for the purposes of Jaffer Jusoob, and that it was continued until the termination of the existence of that Bank as a going concern for the purposes of Jaffer Jusoob and his brother Noor Mahomed.

It was not necessary, as a matter of fact, for the prosecution to go so far. It would be sufficient for the prosecution if they proved that this money went out of the Bank and into the hands of Hassan Brothers, and nothing more, because the evidence would satisfy them that the moneys ought never to have gone into the hands of Hassan Brothers. That would be quite sufficient to establish the charge.

#### NATURE OF THE TRANSACTIONS.

To properly appreciate the transactions in the case, and the intentions and knowledge of the accused, it was important to know what was the real actual nature of the transactions which appeared in the account of Hassan Brothers. If they were satisfied with the case for the prosecution, and he submitted that it would leave no doubt in their minds that as a matter of fact these moneys which filtered out of the Bank through the medium of Hassan Brothers, were really used for the accused's own purposes, then there was no question that he appropriated and took these moneys for his own use. If, on the other hand, they were to fail conclusively to prove that there would still remain the fact that he disposed of them in breach of his trust by allowing them to get into the hands of Hassan Brothers. Therefore, so far, technical proof, was not necesary, whether they regarded it as the acount of Hassan Brothers, or only as a convenience to conceal the identity of the person really operating on that account. It was, however, material to know what were the the circumstances under which the account was opened, and those circumstances involved going into the connection of Jaffer Jusoob with that account, and that connection showed that the account was that of Jusoob himself.

#### THE FIRM OF HASSAN BROTHERS.

It would be necessary, therefore, to consider who and what Hassan Brothers were, but before going into that he must tell them that Jaffer had three brothers, whose names would appear in the course of this case. There was Noor Mahomed, who was connected with Jaffer in some of the speculations which were paid for out of the moneys from this account. There was another brother named Rahim Jusoob, who was a Director of the Credit Bank, and manager of the All-India Insurance Co., and the third brother was called Karmali. Now he would tell them a little about Hassan Brothers. This was a firm consisting of two brothers named Hassan Ali and Ahmed Nensey Khairaz. These two brothers were connected with Jaffer Jusoob in this way, that their father's uncle was married to Jaffer's sister. It was not a particularly close connection, but it was sufficiently close to bear in mind. These two young men formed the firm of Hassan Brothers in 1908, when Hassan Ali was 18 and Ahmed was 16. They were then interested in manganese and graphite, and in 1908 they opened an account in the National Bank of India. This account was closed in 1909 or 1910. The business resulted in a loss and Hassan Ali would tell them that he dropped Rs. 20,000 in it. They had no money left then, and in 1910 they were glad to accept employment at moderate remuneration. In that year Hassan Ali joined the All-India Insurance Co., on a salary of Rs. 50 a month, he having secured that employment apparently through the influence of Jaffer, and his brother Rahim, who was manager of the insurance company. Hassan Ali, however, did not stay in that employment long, and after a few months he left it to join his father Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz, who was also at that time without means except such a moderate amount as he made out of brokerage.

#### A CHARTERED BANK ACCOUNT.

In the meantime, Ahmed, the younger of the two brothers, had joined the Credit Bank, on a salary of Rs. 40 a month, which was subsequently raised to Rs. 60 It was important to remember that in 1910 they were both without means, and were glad to accept very moderately paid appointments. In that year the brothers opened an account in the name of Hassan Brothers in the Chartered Bank. It was a very small account, except so far as it came to be swelled by certain items paid in so that Hassan Brothers could draw them out in order to pay for certain speculations of Jaffer Jusoob. The object was to keep the fact that these speculations were being indulged in from people who would have learnt of them if they had been financed immediately through the medium of the Credit Bank. The account in the name of Hassan Brothers in the Chartered Bank was very large and in the end almost entirely another account of Jaffer Jusoob for his own purposes.

He had told them that in 1910 these two young men were practically on their beam ends, and yet they found that on September 1st Hassan Ali signed an application for 15,550 shares of the Credit Bank. All he apparently did, however, in payment for them, was to sign a promissory note, jointly with another person, for the sum of Rs. 39,000, representing two rupees per share.

#### A CINEMATOGRAPH VENTURE.

On December 30th the account of Hassan Brothers was opened at the Credit Bank. That was a large account, large items appearing on both sides, and it was absolutely beyond the means of persons in the position of these two young men. In March, 1911, Ahmed, who up to that time had been employed in the Credit Bank, left that employment, and in may Hassan Ali and Ahmed started another venture called the Britannia Cinematograph. To start that they borrowed money from the Credit Bank, and this money a sum of Rs. 7,000—appeared in the account of the Britannia Cinematograph in the books. The venture failed after about two months, and part of that Rs. 7,000 was never repaid.

Then these two still young persons were taken into the employ of Jaffer Jusoob for the purposes of keeping the accounts of certain speculations in shares, Government paper and property which Jaffer was carrying on, and in which his brother, Noor Mahomed, was interested with him. They lent their names, Hassan Brothers as the name under which these speculations were carried on, and in which they should be financed, and they each received Rs. 100 per month paid to them by Jaffer Jusoob or Noor Mahomed. They rented an office to carry on this business in a room above the Credit Bank premises. They would prove that Hassan Brothers, throughout the whole of that period, were absolutely without means, and Jaffer Jusoob, in allowing these moneys to be withdrawn by them was committing a breach of trust.

#### "WINDOW-DRESSING."

He now came back to December 30th, 1910, and the account opened then in the name of Hassan Brothers. He would draw their attention to the peculiar features of that account, on which they relied for showing that this account was nothing more or less than the account of Jusoob. The account opened on December 30th with a credit of Rs. 200, as to which Hassan Ali and Ahmed would tell them they knew nothing about. Then there was a credit of Rs. 75,000, but it would appear that that item was merely for the purpose of what he believed was called window-dressing. At the end of the half-year or year it was convenient sometimes to show a larger business being done and more moneys outstanding than was actually the case. This enormous credit of Rs. 75,000 appearing in the account of these poor young men was wiped out on January 4th by a corresponding debit. The sum of Rs. 75,000 could not have been acquired by these young men in any business they were carrying on, and therefore there could be little doubt that the sum came in for the purpose of window-dressing, and went out when that window-dressing had been effected, and there was no longer any necessity to keep it on the credit side. It showed that this account was not opened for the interest of Hassan Brothers, but solely for the interest of Jaffer Jusoob.

That window-dressing item was not by any means the only one. On the 24th June 1911, when they were again approaching the end of the half year a credit of Rs. 50,000 was shown, and this was wiped out on July 10th by a debit for a similar amount. Passing on to the end of the year the process seemed to have been repeated. On December 21st they would find on the credit side a sum of Rs. 50,000 which disappeared on January 17th 1912. Hassan Ali and Ahmed would be called and would tell them that though they were aware of these credits and actually signed promissory notes with their father at the time, the money was not required and they simply did it because they were asked to do so by Jaffer Jusoob. If that was true then it seemed to be pretty obvious that this was simply Jaffer Jusoob's account.

#### A PERSONAL INTEREST.

There was another matter he should draw attention to. In the ledger of the Bank there was an entry at the top of Hassan Brothers' account, in pencil, as follows:—"To refer to the manager for every cheque." That showed that Jaffer had a every personal interest in the account, and was very unwilling that these impecunious young men should be in a position to draw this money out without his knowing of it. He provided for that by making this note so that every cheque would be submitted to him. There were various other matters which would show that this was an account merely operated upon by Jaffer. His insurance policy was paid by a cheque drawn on this account, and in July, 1912, he purchased a Fiat motor car and paid for it from this account. It was true that the motor car was registered with the police in the name of Hassan Brothers, and that the cheque for the tax was drawn by Hassan Brothers, but the object of that was probably to conceal from the public that Jaffer Jusoob was driving about in a motor car of his own. They would prove indisputably by evidence that it was Jaffer who bought the car, and paid for the repairs, petrol, etc., and that subsequently, when he got tired of the charms of the Fiat, and got a Berliet, he paid for it partly with a cheque by Hassan Brothers, and partly by exchange of the Fiat car.

It was necessary for the accused in concealing his speculations as far as possible from the Board, and to do so it was necessary to carry on his speculations in the name of somebody else. They would further prove that this was Jaffer Joosub's account by proving that he paid to Mr. R. K. R. Kama, with whom he speculated in wheat and seeds, his share of the losses in those joint transactions with a cheque by Hassan Brothers—some Rs. 12,000. Of course the directors had no idea of what Jaffer was doing. He could not, of course, have told them that he was carrying on speculations, or that he had operated on an account in his own bank entered in the name of Hassan Brothers.

#### THE FIRST CHARGE.

He would refer now rather more in detail to the first charge. He was charged with having, between December 10th, 1912, and June 10th, 1913, missing the sum of Rs. 48,588-5-3, which was the difference between what was paid into this account during that period, and what was paid out. They would find that the credit items during those six months amounted to Rs. 2,13,714-6-6, while the debit items totalled Rs. 2,63,965-0-6, with the result that they got a debit on June 10th, 1913, of Rs. 50,250-10-0. They might ask why he was not charged in respect of that amount, and the answer to that was that all the credit items that appeared did not in fact represent moneys paid in. There was the amount of Rs. 75,000 on December 10th, 1912, another sum of Rs. 40,000 on January 9th, 1913, which did not represent any money paid in, and they had to disregard these sums, and also the closing balance of Rs. 11,668-1-9 on the day preceding December 10th. Disregarding the item of Rs. 50,000 shown as a credit on June 1st, 1912, they would find that instead of their being a balance of Rs. 11,668 on December 10th, 1912, there was really a debit of nearly Rs. 40,000. However they were not trying to establish any debit on that date, but only wiping off that Rs. 11,668.

Taking out the items of credits which did not represent any payment they got a great reduction of the amount on the credit side bringing it down to Rs. 87,046-4-9. The total debit items came to Rs. 2,63,965-0-6, and if all those were to be taken the amount to be charged against the accused would be very much larger. It would be the difference between Rs. 2,63,965 and Rs. 87,046. If, however, they were to try and prove all those items it would protract what he was afraid would not be a short trial into a very long one. Therefore they only proposed to deal with the items in the total of Rs. 1,35,634-10-6.

His Lordship: I don't quite follow how you get that Rs. 87,046. What date do you take from?

Mr. Jardine: From December 10th, 1912.

His Lordship: What do you say about this closing balance of Rs. 11,668?

Mr. Jardine: I say it ought not to be taken into account at all.

His Lordship: Do you want to consider the account without that?

Mr. Jardine: Yes.

His Lordship: You want to treat it as if the account commenced on December 10th, and leave out everything before that? It does not affect your case?

Mr. Jardine: It does not.

His Lordship: You say this is Jaffer Jusoob's account?

Mr. Jardine: Yes, but I am not concerned now with whose account it is. If it was Hassan Brothers' account he committed criminal breach of trust in giving over the Bank's moneys to these impecunious and irresponsible young persons.

His Lordship: You strike out this Rs. 75,000?

Mr. Jardine: Yes, on the ground that it does not represent any moneys going into the bank, and similarly the Rs. 40,000 on January 9th.

His Lordship: Those are the only items you strike out?

Mr. Jardine: Yes. We have taken the smaller figures for convenience. If you take the Rs. 87 odd from the debit of Rs. 1,35,634 you get Rs. 48 odd, which we charge him in respect of.

His Lordship: The minimum amount he let Hussan Brothers have without security?

Mr. Jardine: Yes.

#### NOT SUDDEN TEMPTATION.

Proceeding, counsel said they would see that the first charge really represented a continuous series of embezzlements extending over six months. This was not the case of a man who under sudden temptation or pressure committed a single breach of trust. It was a continual system of embezzlements during six months.

Coming to the second charge, counsel said this was much simpler. It concerned only a single payment on September 1st, 1913. It appeared that in February, 1911, Jaffer had borrowed Rs. 16,000 from Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, and the loan had not been repaid. In July, 1913, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin was pressing for payment, and in order to repay him Ahmed, one of these two young brothers, on the instructions of Jaffer, drew a cheque in the name of Hassan Brothers for Rs. 16,000 on the Credit Bank. He presented and cashed the cheque, and then, at the direction of Jaffer, paid the Rs. 16,000 to the credit of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin in the Credit Bank. It was quite a crisp and simple charge, very different to the first. It was, however, very serious in this respect, that it represented continuous embezzlement, and there was not really much distinction between the two cases.

Mr. Jardine went on to speak of the evidence, which, he said, fell under three main heads. There was the evidence of Hassan Ali Ahmed, their father Mahomedbhoy, who would tell them about their means or lack of means, and of the speculative transactions of Jaffer which they carried on. Then there would be the directors of the Bank, their evidence would show that they never got any information from Jaffer, and that they blindly left things to him. The sixth clause of the agreement provided that it was the duty of the manager to keep the Board informed of all matters which affected the business of the Bank. That clause was absolutely disregarded. The directors seemed to have been incompetent, and Jaffer seemed to have been aware of the fact, and to have taken advantage of it. He gave them no information, and the result was that he was allowed to do exactly as he liked. Theoretically there should have been some direction by reason of a sub-committee appointed to recommend what loans should be made, and what transactions entered into. The Sub-Committee appeared to have treated their duties in the same way as the Board treated theirs—that was to say, matters were left entirely to Jusoob, and the recommendation of the Sub-Committee represented no check on him. Then there would be a third body of witnesses, mostly brokers, who would speak to the transactions, and would prove that the moneys paid out of the Bank reached them.

His Lordship: Is there anything in the memorandum of Association which lays down the duties of the directors, the Sub-Committee and the manager, or are you going to rely simply on that contract?

Mr. Jardine: So far as Jaffer is concerned, we rely in the first place on the contract, and if there were no actual contract we should rely on the implied contract.

Counsel read portions of the memorandum.

His Lordship: Has the manager absolute power about giving loans?

Mr. Jardine: He has the power subject to the control of the directors. If there had been no written agreement we should have submitted that there was an implied contract on the manager to safeguard the interests of the Company and not to lend money to absolutely irresponsible persons.

His Lordship: A man in that position has no business to lend money to men of straw whom he knows to be men of straw.

Mr. Jardine: No.

#### THE EVIDENCE.

Hassanali Mahomedbhoy was the first witness examined. Questioned by Mr. Jardine, he said he had known Jaffer since his childhood. He started doing business about 1908. He was then about eighteen years old. He started a mining business with his brother Ahmed. Their mother financed them. His father had no money then. His mother financed them to the extent of Rs. 20,000. The business was a failure, and all the money was lost by 1910. His mother got the money by obtaining loans on her jewellery. After their failure in business, they traded as commission agents. Far from making a fortune, they lost there too. After that witness got employed on Rs. 50 a month in the All India Insurance Co. He stayed there for two or three months. Subsequently he joined his father in a brokerage business, which was principally for the Credit Bank. At that time his father had no means. His father's income from brokerage was about Rs. 300. Witness was not a partner; he was simply assisting him. While he was in the mining business, he had an account in the National Bank in the name of Hassan Brothers. That account was closed in 1909. He knew Jaffer's brother Rahim, who was the manager of the All India. On 1st September, 1910, he did not apply for shares of the Credit Bank for himself, but he did sign an application for 19,500 shares. He signed it because Jaffer asked him to do so. He signed it for Jaffer. As a matter of fact he had no money to pay for the shares. He did not pay for the shares but signed a joint pro-note for Rs. 39,000 with one Ibrahim Tyebji Vagree. The pro-note was initialled by Jaffer. At that time Jaffer must have known that witness had no money. Witness never represented to him that he had money. Witness had left service two or three days before signing the application, and Jaffer knew that. After the shares were allotted to him, witness was to sell as many as he could and get eight annas brokerage on each share. He sold about 1,000 but got no commission for it. About 11,000 shares still stood in his name He never paid anything for them nor for the pro-notes. He did not know I. T. Vagree. Witness was adjudicated an insolvent and was still undischarged. The account of Hassan Brothers was started in the Credit Bank in the end of 1910.

To His Lordship: He met I. T. Vagree for the first time when he signed the note. He met him about 12 months ago. That was all. He did not know whether Vagree was alive or dead.

#### THE CHARTERED BANK ACCOUNT.

Further examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said that when his account was opened in the Chartered Bank, it was his account and Jaffer had nothing to do with it. Subsequently Jaffer was interested in the account. He made use of the account when he speculated in American cotton through Weld and Company. The account in the Chartered Bank went on till October 1910. Jaffer then asked him to open an account in the Credit Bank. His financial position was still the same. He had full confidence in Jaffer and he did everything at Jaffer's request. At this time his brother Ahmed had no means either. He was employed in the Credit Bank. Hassan Brothers had a pass-book. It was kept at the Bank, and he did not know where it was now. He had seen his ledger account in the Bank. It was correctly kept. His account opened with Rs. 200. He did not remember anything about it. He could not say if he paid in that amount. He might have had Rs. 200 on the day the account was opened. The next item was of Rs. 75,000.

#### THE RS. 75,000 DEPOSIT.

Tell me the history of these Rs. 75,000?

Mr. Kemp objected.

Mr. Jardine said he asked this question to prove that it was really Jaffer's account.

His Lordship over-ruled the objection on the ground that it was highly probable that the account was not genuine and the manager was interested in it, as he credited the account with such a large item. It needed explanation.

The Witness—On 30th December, 1910, Jaffer asked me to sign the note saying it was required for a short time only. I, thereupon, executed the note.

Continuing witness said that the words "to refer to the manager for every cheque" at the top of the ledger account were in Jaffer's handwriting. He signed the Rs. 75,000 note in the name of Hassan Brothers. That pro-note was destroyed by him when the money was credited on the 4th January, 1911. He did not know at that time why that note was required. He believed his father had signed it. As Jaffer wanted two names, witness asked his father to do so.

To what extent was Hassan Brothers' account used by you or your brother?—The highest amount we have drawn is Rs. 200.

The account was mainly used for Jaffer's purposes. In May 1911, he and his brother tried another venture, they started the "Britannia Cinematograph." The capital for that they borrowed from the Credit Bank. An account was opened in the name of the Britannia Cinematograph. They borrowed about Rs. 7,000 for that. It was a failure too, all the money was lost within two months. The amount was not repaid to the Credit Bank. When that failed, he was again without any means. They both the brothers then took service with Jaffer and Noor Mahomed. That was about June or July, 1911. Their pay was Rs. 100 each a month. They were to keep accounts of Jaffer and Noor Mahomed's speculations in shares, Government Paper and American cotton, make settlements and make or receive payments. Contracts with brokers in shares and Government Paper were made in the name of the Credit Bank but speculations were done in the name of Hassan Brothers. All the business was one and the same. The amounts were credited or debited as the case was to Hassan Brothers' account. Hassan Brothers had no interest in any of these transactions.

#### AN OCCASIONAL "FLUTTER."

Occasionally witness did a little "flutter" in the name of Hassan Brothers but never more than the purchase or sale of ten or twenty shares. Hassan Brothers did this work in an office above the Credit Bank.

(*Continued on the Overleaf.*)

MR. JAFFER JUSOOB.

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on 09 April, 2017

# THE TRIAL OF JAFFER JOOSUB.

*(Continued from the Overleaf).*

The books of account of the speculations remained with Jaffer at the end of every day, except at the time of settlement. On 24th June, 1911, witness signed a pro-note for Rs. 50,000 at the request of Jaffer, the transaction being similar to the one of Rs. 75,000 deposed to by him. In December, 1911, there was another similar transaction. In these transactions, he had no interest whatever, except that he carried out Jaffer's instructions. Witness did not ask for any explanation and none was offered.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

On the hearing being resumed after the luncheon interval, the galleries, which have been closed to the public for several years were thrown open.

Hassanali was further examined by the Advocate-General. The witness produced a cheque for Rs. 119-12, dated the 19th June, 1912, signed by his brother and drawn in favour of Rahim Joosab and Co. It was for the payment of the premium on Jaffer's life policy. The Company into which it was paid was the Manufacturers' Life Assurance Company of which Rahim Joosab and Co. were the agents. A motor car, No. 1,451, at one time stood in the name of Hassan Brothers, but it belonged to Jaffer. The latter told him to write to the Commissioner, and get it registered in his name. It was bought of the Orient Motor Car Company. The price of the car was paid by three cheques signed by witness's brother. It was a Fiat car, and the purchase was negotiated by Jaffer, at whose place it was kept. Beyond getting it registered in his name witness had no control over it. He might have had some drives in it with Jaffer, but not alone. Jaffer asked them to draw the cheques. He (Jaffer) next bought a Berliet car, part payment for which was made by giving over the Fiat car in exchange. The balance was paid in cash. Witness or his brother got nothing for the exchange. The Berliet car was registered in Jaffer's name and witness sometimes used to have rides in it with Jaffer. The tax for the car was paid by Hassan Brothers because the car was Jaffer's, and the account was also his.

PRO-NOTE FOR Rs. 75,000.

Witness was shown an entry for 2nd August, 1912, for Rs. 12,983-4-6, the cheque for which was payable to Mr. R. K. R. Kama. Witness owed Mr. Kama no money. Jaffer asked his brother to draw the cheque. At the request of Jaffer, Ahmed signed a promissory note for Rs. 75,000, and a fixed loan credit was opened. It was executed for Jaffer's purposes. That time he had bought a lot of shares, for which payment had to be made. Witness was keeping the books of Jaffer's speculations in shares, and that was how he knew of the above. He also produced a cheque for Rs. 5,000, dated 12th December, 1912, which was endorsed by him and the cash received by him. The money was paid to a broker, Gulamhussein Mulubhai, which he believed to be a firm's name, for Jaffer's shares or differences in shares. Payments to brokers were made sometimes by cheques and sometimes by pay slips. After he had examined their accounts, witness wrote on slips of paper the amount to be paid to them. The slips were sent to Dost Mahomed, who was Jaffer's nephew, and the Secretary of the Bank, and payments were then made and the money debited to the account of Hassan Brothers. A sum of Rs. 1,179 was also paid out on account of Jaffer's shares.

VARIOUS SPECULATIVE VENTURES.

When he talked of Jaffer's share transactions in Government paper, and American cotton futures, witness meant Jaffer and Noor Mahomed. A sum of Rs. 9,366 was paid to Mr. D. D. Kanga, share-broker, in respect of Jaffer's shares, Rs. 1,762 to Mr. D. P. Karani, a share-broker, Rs. 4,000 to Dosabhai Naoroji, and others, all in respect of Jaffer's transactions. From the dates and the fact that Jaffer never took delivery of Government paper, witness could tell that the transactions he had deposed to were share transactions. Rs. 500 were paid to Gulamhussein Mulubhai; and Rs. 220 to Dosabhai Naoroji on the 18th December, 1912. Rs. 3,000 were paid to Weld and Co. on the 23rd December in respect of Jaffer's margin money for American futures. Witness did the business with Weld and Co. on the instructions of Jaffer or Noor Mahomed, mostly of Jaffer. As to share transactions they were done by Jaffer, but sometimes when there was a rush of brokers, witness or his brother, would convey the brokers' messages to Jaffer. Transactions in Government paper were done in a similar way Before he went into Jaffer's service, he had done independent business in American futures with Weld and Co., but that was on a small scale. On January 3rd, 1913, Rs. 619 were paid to a clerk of G. Mehta and Co., jewellers, by Jaffer. A cheque for Rs. 3,000 was also paid to Weld and Co. On the 3rd January, 1913 Rs. 500 were paid by Jaffer to Hussein Alibhoy, another nephew of his. Witness did not know what the cheque for this sum was given for. Rs. 6,546 were paid to Vadilal Sarabhai on the 6th January, 1913. Rs. 4,062 were paid to D. P. Karani on the 6th January, 1913; Rs. 1,640 to Motilal Maganlal on the same date; on the 8th January, 1913, a pro-note was signed by Hassan Brothers and witness's father for Rs. 40,000, with Jaffer's initials on it. This credit was required for Jaffer's share transactions. Hassan Brothers or witness's father were not paid anything in respect of this promissory note nor in respect of any other promissory note.

The further hearing was adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

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The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday the 4th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

# HIGH COURT.

## ORIGINAL SIDE.

### DISPUTE OVER A BUILDING CONTRACT.

*(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)*

TURNER HOARE & Co., *v.* RAVAL & Co.

In the above case the facts of which have appeared in these columns His Lordship delivered the following judgment:—

The plaintiffs, a firm of engineers and contractors, have filed this suit against the defendants to recover Government promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000 or in default the sum of Rs. 4,850 as the value thereof together with the interest on the said notes recovered by the defendant.

The notes were handed over to the defendants under the following circumstances.

About September, 1912, the plaintiffs applied to the Improvent Trust for a lease of two plots, No. 13 and 14, in the Mathew Road Estate on which they intended to erect a motor-garage. At the same time Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 5,000 were deposited with the Improvement Trust. The application was made through one Mr. Narsingham, an architect and engineer, who had been introduced to the plaintiff as a person likely to help them in putting the matter through. Certain plans for a garage were prepared and Mr. Narsingham was instructed to advertise for tenders for the construction thereof. The plaintiff's application was not accepted by the Trust, Mr. Narsingham then suggested that as he was in touch with capitalists he would get one of his clients to apply for a lease of the plots and erect thereon a building suitable to the plaintiffs' requirements which would be leased to them. The defendants' answered an advertisement of Mr. Narsingham's and were thereafter introduced to the plaintiffs The terms of an agreement were settled and on the 16th December, the plaintiffs handed over the Government promissory notes for Rs. 5,000 which they had recovered from the Trust to the defendants who by the letter of the same day wrote: "It is clearly understood between us that you do not give us this deposit as a specific deposit on your account with the Trust, but should we care to do so we may use these notes for deposit on our own account with the Trust and our undertaking with you is that when the building is built and you enter into possession we return to you the deposit you have now provided but if there be any delay on the part of the Trust in returning our deposit we shall retain your deposit of Rs. 5,000 with us until we get back our deposit with the Trust."

THE AGREEMENT.

The agreement between the parties was signed on the 18th December, 1912. The second defendant signed on behalf of the firm of Raval and Co. It was thereby agreed:—

1. That the defendant should apply for a lease of plots 13 and 14 Mathew Road Estate from the Trust at Rs. 31 per square yard.
2. That the defendants should erect a building in accordance with the plans and specifications attached to the agreement.
3. That the plaintiff should take a lease of the premises from the defendant for a period of 10 years at a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000 paying in addition the rent and charges payable by the defendant to the Trust.
4. That the defendant was to hand over possession of the buildings completed not later than 18th Dec. 1913.

The agreement further set out the various terms which were to be included in the intended lease and by clause 21 a proper agreement was to be executed by both parties on the Trust accepting the defendant's application for the said plots.

The plans annexed to the agreement were not the plans which had been prepared by the plaintiff in the first instance but fresh plans which they had got prepared in England.

His Lordship after referring to the site-plans which the defendant's received from the Trust, said.

Until the receipt of the site-plans both the plaintiffs and defendants had thought that the frontage of the two plots 240 ft and both the plans prepared prior to the 18th December showed a building with a frontage of about 175 feet, whereas the site plan sent by the Trurt showed a frontage of only 207 feet 10 inches with a building frontage of only about 146 feet. The person responsible for this extraordinary error was Mr. Narsingham. Accordingly fresh plans had to be prepared and submitted to the Trust.

On 27th February, the defendants wrote to Mr. Narsingham:—"It will appear that the matter has been delayed on account of T. Hoare and Co., having made alterations in the plan and specifications originally agreed upon. We find that the plan and specification have not yet been sanctioned by the Trust. We may point out that if any alteration is made in plan agreed upon as is now intended we will charge additional rent for such increased accommodation. Under the agreement we agree to give possession in December, 1913. It is now March and we have not received the plans. On account of the delay the rates in materials are daily increasing to the extent of 40 to 50 per cent., the cost of the building will therefore augment accordingly and the rent will be increased in proportion."

It will be noted that no mention was made in the agreement of the 18th December as to the expected cost of the proposed buildings, but it had been proved that one of the tenders for the building proposed to be erected by the plaintiff was for about Rs. 76,000 when it was found that the frontage was only 207 feet, the floor-area required by the plaintiff was provided for by adding another story, but apparently no estimate was perpared of the cost of the building to be erected according to the new plans submitted on the 13th March, to the Trust.

In anticipation of the plans being approved of by the Trust work was begun on the foundation about the middle of March.

On the 2nd April, the plaintiffs wrote to the defendants:—"With reference to the agreement between us regarding the building to be erected on the above plots, we find that the foundations are not making very rapid progress and we hear that of the work is not accelerated the building will not be ready for our occupation by the time agreed upon."

The defendants replied through their solicitors on the 3rd April. After stating that the length of the plots were 207' 10" instead of 240' as had been assumed by both the parties, they wrote: "Raval and Co., have been thus placed in this most awkward situation that they have taken the plots and they must build upon them while they cannot build according to the agreement with you. The only course left open is that a fresh agreement be come to between the parties" and then a consultation between the parties is proposed for the 5th.

It must noted here that defendants' solicitors ignore the fact that both parties had agreed to the new plans and that defendants had commenced work in accordance therewith.

His Lordship then referred to certain meetings on the 4th and 11th April between the parties where questions of increased rent and as to the date of completion were discussed. His Lordship then referred to a letter of the plaintiff of April 18th in which they agreed to pay a monthly rent of Rs. 1,425 inclusive of all charges and where the term of lease was stated to be 15 years, with 10 years option and when also asked for the draft lease prepared by defendant's solicitors. It also appeared from their letter of the 23rd April, that the completion date was extended to the 1st May, 1914.

The plaintiffs then for the first time make a demand for a penalty clause being put into the lease. It is obvious that they meant that this clause should be put into the building agreement.

The plaintiffs wrote again to the defendant on the same day in consequence of an interview they had had with Narsingham suggesting that clause 12 in the agreement of the 18th December, regarding the lessor's lien on the lessee's stock-in-trade for rent should not appear in the final lease.

"WITHOUT PREJUDICE."

After referring to certain correspondence his Lordship said that in pursuance of arrangements two meetings took place at Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan's office Mr. Turner Lang, Mr. Warburton and Mr. Ash, being present on behalf of the second defendant; on behalf of the defendant firm also Mr. Ferreira and Mr. Narsingham. According to Mr. Ferreira's diary the meeting took place on the 15th May, and after two hours was adjourned to the 19th when after another two hours the parties came to an agreement regarding the terms of the new agreement and the draft lease to be annexed thereto Messrs Turner Lang, Warburton and Ash said in evidence they only went once to Mr. Ferreira's office namely on the 19th but I think their memories must be at fault and I prefer to believe the evidence of the diary. It does not make much difference as there was only one meeting whether it took place in two days or one. Mr. Ferreira soon after the meeting began, stated that the proceedings were to be "without prejudice" and explained to the parties that that expression meant that what took place at the meeting could not be given in evidence in Court. Mr. Ferreira has stated that before the meeting terminated on the 19th the parties had agreed upon the terms of the proposed agreement and draft lease and that thereby the bar of "without prejudice" had been removed.

The defendants' counsel therefore contended that evidence could be given of what took place at the meeting but it is quite clear that when once the parties had agreed that the proceedings should be "without prejudice" the proceedings remained "without prejudice" until the parties expressly agreed that the bar should be removed and they did not so agree merely owing to the fact that at the meeting certain terms were settled. That this was the 2nd defendants' view is clear from his solicitor's letter of the 20th May to the plaintiff saying that his other partner must be consulted before the final draft was prepared.

The plaintiffs wrote to defendant on 21st May and 26th May they wrote again saying that if the draft lease was not completed by the 31st of May they would terminate negotiations with the defendant and make other arrangements.

On the 29th May Messrs. Daphtary and Co., wrote that they would be able to send the draft lease on the return of Mr.Ferreira who was expected on the 2nd June.

On the 2nd June, Messrs. Crawford and Co., on behalf of the plaintiff wrote to the defendants that as the draft lease had not been received for their approval the plaintiff's were not prepared to continue further negotiations and the matter must be considered at an end. A request was made for the return of the Rs. 5,000 Government Promissory notes. Meanwhile the 2nd defendant had gone up to see Mr. Ferreira at Lanouli with all the papers and on the 4th June Messrs. Daphtay and Co., sent to Messrs. Crawford and Co., the draft with their letter. Messrs. Crawford and Co. returned the draft on the 7th June unapproved and again asked for a return of the Government promissory notes.

Eventually this suit was filed on the 7th August, 1913.

His Lordship then briefly stated the plaintiffs case as set out in the plaint. The plaintiff submitted that the agreement of 18th December was at an end as the defendant could not hoild according to the agreement and as was recognized by the defendant himself in his letter of 3rd April the only course left open was a fresh agreement. Further negotiations were brought an, end to by the plaintiff's solicitor's letter of 2nd June and the plaintiffs were entitled to the promissory notes. The defendants on the contrary denied that they had considered the agreement of 18th December had become void on 3rd April. They alleged that the question regarding the amount of rent to be payable by the plaintiff's which had arisen owing to the alterations in the plans was settled on the 18th April and as the plaintiffs wanted to add some further provisions a general agreement was arrived at on the 19th May which was binding on the parties. The defendants claimed Rs. 6,000 for damages they had suffered or would suffer as a consequence of the plaintiffs' wrongful refusal to carry out the agreement.

After mentioning the issues raised and the terms of the agreement his Lordship said that when the mistake regarding the length of the frontage was discovered neither the plaintiff nor the defendant thought that was a mistake in a matter essential to the agreement which would render it void.

As to the increase of the rent and extension of the date of completion—his lordship said that both these questions were discussed by the parties on the 18th April and settled on the basis that the agreement of the 18th December, 1912, was still in existence. Thereafter the plaintiff took advantage of the proposal to embody these terms in a fresh agreement to raise two other questions—namely whether a penalty clause of the building were not given in plaintiff's possession on the agreed date, should not be included and the lien clause appearing in the agreement of 18th December should not be deleted from the final lease. These questions were discussed in the meetings of 15th and 19th of May.

After referring to the slow progress made by the defendants in getting on with the building work which caused the plaintiff to doubt whether he would get possession of it on 1st May 1914 as agreed upon His Lordship said:—

It was the defendant's delay in getting the draft agreement prepared with the slow progress of the building which induced the plaintiff to break off the negotiation and there is nothing in the correspondence which can lead one to think that in June 1913, the plaintiff had been considering since the 3rd April that the agreement of the 18th December 1912 had become void. This case was set out for the first time in his plaint and was clearly an after thought.

After considering what the real effect of the letter of 3rd April was His Lordship held that the agheement of 18th December was not void and that on the 18th April the parties agreed that the rent to be charged to the lessees for the buildings when erected should be increased and that the completion date should be extended to the 1st May 1914. His Lordship further held that the plaintiffs were not entitled to consider that the contract between them and the defendants was at an end or to demand the return an the Government promissory notes.

The defendants counterclaim remained to be considered after further hearing.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Setelvad and Mr. Daver appeared for the defendants.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs Messrs. Crawford & Co.

Attorneys for the defendants Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF JULY, 1914.

Before The Honorable Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 401.

To speak to the Minutes of Order.

1204-13—Motichand and D., Bai Kamla Kom Ganpat v Bapurao Daulatrao Salunke and ors, Jeh. G M and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

424—13 Bhimji and Co Amarchand Madhowji & Co a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little Co Part Heard.

813—13 Bick M E and Co Esmailji Mulla Valhibhoy & ors v. Maneckbai Widow and ors Shamrao M & H.

702—13 Payne and Co The Arab Steamers Ltd v. Haridas Assanand & Sons a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

1122—12 Manchershaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprashad Desai & Co a firm v. Oomrigar & Co a firm.

837—13 Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoossin & ors M & B Chothia Jehangir G & B.

1027—13 Smetham B & Co Aishabai Widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

655—12 Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M E & Co Tyabjee D & Co.

1056—13 Captain and V Gomtibai v. Vallabhadas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D and D.

45—14 Jamsetji R & D Magna Nursu v. Rajanna Nursu Metha D and L.

1149—13 J A Valles Anna Dominga Miranda & anr v. Jaoquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187—13 Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal v. The Municipal Comr for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775—13 Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co Crawford B and Co.

961—13 Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne and Co.

437—14 Little and Co The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v. Keshrichand Rupchand Edgelow G W & Co.

1029—13 Tyabji D & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai & ors Madhojee K & C Mirza M & M.

372—14 Ardeshir H D & Co Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans H M & Co.

449-12 Payne & Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady & ors v. Heerji Arderj Dady & ors Patel & Ex. Dastur & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearng and final disposal.

Long Causes.

931-13—Smetham B and Co, Aishabai widow v Chandulal Khusalji a firm, Dikshit and P, Part heard.

554-13—Mulji and Th, Mollobhai Parapiya and Co a firm v Gullamalli Nurmahomed, Mathubhai J and M.

1137—13 Tyabji D & Co Tulsidas Mohanji v. Karavi Bai Porebai.

490-13—Manecklal & T Kundlik Panduji Banker & ors v. Dhomduba Panduji Banker & ors Manecklal & T Y Sm. B & Co.

1312-12—Nadersha & D. Bapulal Ratanchand v. Ciraganlal Ambaram & or. Amir & D Kanga & S.

1011-13—Mehta & D The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Zulfikar Alli Khan & ors. Kanga & S Vachha & Co.

1124-12—Payne & Co Mahomed Yusuf Haji Esmail v. Fatmabai widow Matu J & M.

853-13—Jamsetjee R and D. Nanabhoy Karsondas v Mohanlal Pitamberdas and anr, Raghavaya N and Co, For Postponement.

1113-13—Payne and Co, Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai v The Municipal Comr. of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

732-12—Mulji & Tha Karimbhai Peer Mahomedbhai & Co. a firm v. Pranlal Kahadas Joshipura & ors Little & Co. Un. P & P Mulji.

964-13—Mulla & Mulla Meghji Parmanand a

649-13—In person (a pauper) Annbai v. Pithoba Narayen Venum.

310-14—Bhai K & G Seakaran Samirmal v. Poonamchand Karmdan Daph F & D.

1005-13—Amin & Desai Gitabai v. Radhabai widow & anr Regh N & Co Sm B & Co.

716-13—Mulla & Mulla Tokersay Jivraj & ors v. Anupchand Hansaji & ors Amin & D Ard H D & Co. In person.

889-11—Wadia G & Co. Mahomed Haji Aboo a firm v. Tyeb Ismail & ors Little & Co.

693-13—Matubhai J & M Virji Jetha & Co firm v. Govind Raghunath Thakur & A Tyabji & ors. Sabnis & G.

821-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdul Kadar Abdoola Haji Dawood and ors v Hormusji Nasservanji Vakil and ors, Payne and Co.

1096-13—Shivji Kooverji and Co a firm v Motilal Balmakoond and anr, Malvi H M and R, (Between 1 and 2 Defendants).

1060-13—Malvi H M & R Bai Ratanbai widow anr v. Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy & ors: Payne & Co Jam R & D Mott & D.

572—14 Payni & C oJumna Flour Mills Co Ltd v. Thakar Champsey Bhimji & Co a firm Wadia G & Co.

935—13 Surajmal & Co. Manabai v. Sultanallibhai & ors Jam. E & D Dhanjisha & B Kharas & P.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah.

In the Division Court No. 49.

Suits fo rhearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1031-13—Motichand and D, Govindchand Gulabchand v Ganesh Vishnu Hushani and ors.

1119-13—Bhai K and Gir, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal a firm v Motilal Tejmal a firm.

224-14—Bhai K and Gir, Tribhowandas Amidas v Parbhadas Amidas and anr.

237-14—In person, Krishnadas Gordhandas v Ambalal Prayagdas and anr.

451-14—Bhai K and Gir, Bai Jadav widow v Sheth Sahebsingh Manibhai and ors.

456-14—Payne and Co, Canji Dwarkadas a firm v Mavji Govindji Sett and anr.

470-14—Unwalla P and Papa, Daisy Claridge v Mahomed Rahimtulla, Mulji and Tha.

473-14 Mulla and Mulla, Laloobhai Hemchand a firm v Jiwachand Virchand and anr, Hiralal and Co.

Long Causes.

513-14—Hiralal and Co, Virchand Dalchharam a firm v Lallubhai Hemchand a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

479-14—Motichand and D, Maganlal Ranchhod v. Maganlal Kapurchand and ors.

518-14—Khambatta and Co, Purshotamdas Harakchand Soni v Shivnarayen Nemani Tyabji D and Co.

531-14—Bicknell M R and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd v Tejmal Tulsiram, Motichand and D.

533-14—Bicknell M R and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd v Punamchand Tulsiram, Motichand and D.

549-14—Dubash and Co, Nasserwanji Maneckji Mehta v Tyabally Lookhmanji Nagree

568-14—Madhowji K and Ch, Villavahu widow v Ratansi Doongersi and anr.

576-14—Unwalla P and Papa, Jamaspji Jehangirji Boga v Bapuji Maneckji Vazifdar, Kharas and Pandya.

603-14—Wadia G and Co, Ambalal Pranjiwandas v J Sandars Slater, Mehta D and Lalji.

605-14—Jamsetji R and D, Manji Dewsey v Framroz Pallonji Pochkhanawalla.

607-14—Bicknell M R and Co, Salehbhoy Carimji Barodawalla v Chaganlal Hemraj.

609-14—Jamsetji R and D, Chaganlal and Co a firm v E. C. Nicholson.

614-14—Mehta D and Lalji, Pestonji Framji Gagrat and ors v Hanuman Ramprasad.

615-14—Smetham B and Co, Aishabai widow v Sunderlal Motilal.

Before the Protho notary in his Office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

Suit No. 216-14, P. P. No. 15-14, In person, Moosa Haji Essa v Jamnadas Bhagwandas and ors, Mulji and Tha, Soonderdas and Co (for paupers), In person (paupers).

Suit No. 255-14, P. P. No. 16-14, In person, Moosa Haji Essa v R D Sethna and ors, Mulji and Tha, Soonderdas and Co (for paupers), In person (paupers).

## FORCE NO REMEDY.

### MRS. FAWCETT ON MILITANCY AND MOBBING.

At a meeting on June 17, of the London Society for Women's Suffrage, Mrs. Fawcett declared that a victory gained by militant methods would be worse than defeat, for it would countenance the assumption, denied by constitutional suffragists, that government is ultimately based on force, says "The Times." Mrs. Fawcett at the same time deprecated what she described as the "writing up" by newspapers or anti-militant disturbances.

Mrs. Fawcett said that the recent serious outbreak of destruction of historical monuments and buildings beloved by the whole nation was deeply deplored by constitutional suffragists. The commission of such crimes was an absolute negation of the principles for which they stood. (Hear, hear.) The militants were always saying that government was ultimately founded on physical force. Constitutional suffragists denied that. They said that the ultimate foundation was not physical force but moral force. Physical force could never be sufficiently powerful in itself to carry any great measure. If they believed it possible—and none of them could—that by physical menaces they could coerce the men into granting them enfranchisement, such a victory would be worse than defeat.

NEWSPAPERS CRITICIZED.

Militant suffragists, however, continued Mrs. Fawcett, were not the only sinners. At a meeting arranged by their society at Hyde Park last Sunday she had seen their flag torn down by hooligans, and not one single policeman took any notice whatever of their action. Every citizen, however humble, had the right of the protection of the police while doing lawful actions. That protection was not being extended to them at the present time. She was rather inclined to think that these riots on Sunday afternoon in Hyde Park were "put-up jobs." Of course that was a guess, but she certainly thought that these roughs were being encouraged. Some even of the newspapers were encouraging that sort of thing, and to a certain extent it was being written up. An account was recently given in "The Times" of a disgraceful scene in the North of Ireland on the occasion of the visit of Sir Edward Carson, in which it was said that some militant suffragists were set upon by the crowd and stripped to the skin. If that were done, and the newspapers mentioned it without a single word of reprobation of any kind, it was lowering the general tone of civilization. (Cheers.)

THE KING AND HIS SUBJECTS.

At the same meeting, speaking of the position of the King in regard to the woman suffrage movement, Miss Helen Ward said that they all owed the most sincere respect to the person of the King. They had definite evidence that those who represented the Crown as hostile to the woman suffrage movement are representing what they have no ground for believing to be true. Recently their Executive Committee met upon the King's Birthday, and a message of greeting was sent to his Majesty. An official reply was received thanking them for their loyal resolution, and stating that his Majesty had been pleased to receive it very graciously. She thought, therefore, it might be concluded that the King regarded women suffragists, however mistaken certain sections might be, as loyal subjects of the Crown.

## TALKING POOR.

### A PRIVILEGE OF THE RICH.

One of the greatest hardships of comparative poverty is that it must not be admitted, writes a "Times" correspondent. For the poor man to say that he is poor is fatal. To hide his miserable condition he must spend, and spend lavishly. He must feed at the best restaurants, be clothed by good tailors, scorn the cheap and convenient omnibus, adopt the worries of an income he does not possess, and talk loudly of the iniquities of the supertax. By doing all this he may be able to give to the rich, as well as to the other poor, an impression of wealth that at least keeps his credit good. Only to the really rich and the really poor is it permitted to practise economy openly. The really poor do it because they have no credit; the really rich because they do not need it.

Before we may indulge ourselves in that luxury of the rich, talking poor, we must be very sure of our banking account. It must be able to support us adequately in our protestations of poverty, so that we may never be believed. We must be beyond temptation, able to talk poverty, but never forced to act it. We must have so much money that we can really believe ourselves poor, or, at least, capable of being made poor.

THE MILLIONAIRE'S DREAD.

Millionaires must live in a constant state of dread lest they should some day cease to own millions. They take no chances; tradition has it—and tradition is mostly founded upon fact—that there never yet was a millionaire who walked the streets with as much as 10s. in small change in his pocket. And why should he? The world is full of people only too anxious to lend cab fares to millionaires, hoping that the loan thus cast upon the waters will return to them some day in a grossly magnified form. It is always a safe or at any rate a good gamble to lend a very rich man a few shillings if you are a poor man. Just tribute is the least we can call it, for the poor man has everything to gain by being seen in the company of the rich. Everybody knows the story of the bright young man who made a fortune because he was seen walking down Throgmorton-street or Threadneedle-street or some other City byway in company with a very big man of finance. They tell the story in Berlin, in Paris, probably in Tokyo. It is not necessarily true in fact, but the spirit of the story is sound.

As a rule when poverty hobnobs with wealth, wealth talks poor all the time and acts rich; poverty talks rich and acts poor; that is the difference. Millionaire seems to take a special delight in seeking the sympathy of Five-hundred-a-year. He tells him of the stupendous expenses of his palatial establishments, draws vivid word-pictures of the straits in which he finds himself in order to meet the ceaseless demands for money that beset him on every side, and generally manages to assure his companion in the most convincing tones that he should thank the kindly fates that much wealth has been denied him. He does this partly because he likes to believe it, partly to head off any attempt on the part of Five-hundred-a-year to get anything out of him.

But Five-hundred-a-year is flattered by it. He is pleased that the great man should come down to his level and seek his sympathy. He feels that he is seeing the human side of this magnate that is hidden from the rest of the world; and he almost believes the story of the sorrows of the rich. And then, perhaps, diffidently he will ask the great man to lunch with him. It seems presumption, but then—before he has time to wonder whether he has overstepped the bounds of consideration the poor should by right accord to the rich, the great man has accepted, hailed a cab, and given the driver the name of the most expensive restaurant in town.

Five-hundred-a-year pays for the cab and the lunch, and at the end of the meal Millionaire shakes him warmly by the hand and leaves him and takes an omnibus to Pall Mall to buy another steam yacht. Five-hundred-a-year takes a taxicab to the bank to arrange another small overdraft. But they are mutually satisfied—Millionaire because he has had a good free lunch, Five-hundred-a-year because he has been seen at a public place with a most influential person.

AFFECTATION OF SIMPLICITY.

We might have expected that the poor man would have spent the lunch time in seeking advice from the rich on how to become rich, or in trying to borrow some of his riches from him. Or the millionaire, unbending over the coffee and liqueurs, might have spoken kind, helpful words. Whispered that certain stock, was worth buying; or even scribbled on his card an introduction to some other influential man by whose favour the poor man might have become rich. Perhaps the hope that something of this kind might take place was not altogether absent from the mind of Five-hundred-a-year, and most probably Millionaire knew it.

With millionaires the art of talking about unexpected things is a very fine one. They know that nearly every one they meet, even a brother millionaire, wants something out of them, and so in self-defence they choose at once the subject of conversation. And the poor man never thinks it tactful to interrupt the rich. He agrees with him, joins willingly in the discussion, expresses his apparently much sought-after views, becomes in a few minutes greatly impressed with the impression he is making on the great one. "Where we have finished this interesting conversation, on gardening, or indigestion, or Egyptian scrabs," he tells himself, "I shall be on such friendly terms with this great man that I shall be able easily to persuade him to do what I want."

And then the conversation ends, the great man rises. He is amazingly human as he offers his hand and tells how much he has enjoyed the chat. It is so seldom that he finds one quite so original in his views, they must continue the talk at some other time soon, he would like to so now but alas! he has an appointment that will not wait. "Good-bye, good-bye, now come and see me again soon," he reiterates and—the poor man is out in the corridor, out in the street perhaps before he realizes that the object of his mission was never once mentioned.

That is how the rich defend themselves against the poor. They talk to them as poor man to poor man, as brother to brother flatter them, interest them, but talk business never.